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OLD SERIES—VOL. LXIII—NO 3,239 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898. NEW SERIES—VOL. XV—NO. 759

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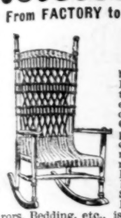

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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,

BRYAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The OBSERVER is the leading advocate in North Carolina of the policy of turning out the present Goldbug-Fusion Government, now disgracing the State, by a reunion of the whites whom VANCE led to victory. It is for **WHITE REUNION** against **BLACK FUSION.**

It opposes any political movement by Democrats outside of the Democratic organization. It stands by every plank in the Chicago platform, as the true expression of Democracy. Accepting the restoration of "White Supremacy" as the paramount issue, it believes that the Democracy should lose no time in shaping its course to that end. It is plain that the blacks, who rigidly drew the color line in the late election, will not assist the whites in the restoration of white supremacy. It is equally plain that the Republican allies of the blacks, who have demonstrated their negrophilism by thirty years of fusion with the blacks, will not assist in restoring white supremacy. The Observer therefore favors consideration of the question, "How shall the reunion of the two wings of Vance's Democracy be effected," so that the masses of the Democratic party may be justly represented in the next Convention. It is unalterably opposed to fusion—that is, to any political combination which requires a sacrifice of Democratic principles as duly expressed by the party.

Daily Edition, $3.50 per annum.
Weekly Edition, $1,00 per annum.
E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.
E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Mang'r

OBSERVER, 1898.
(In clipping leave on date.)

We Have Received a Car Load

Consisting of 121 BUCK'S Cooking Stoves and Ranges.

We are prepared to furnish these to reliable parties for CASH or on the installment plan.

They are THE BEST, as you can see by careful examination of the minutest details of their construction.

Come and See Them.

Look out for the children's BUCK'S Jr. Range contest. One to be given to the girl under 14 years of age, who gathers the most Buck trade mark advertisements cut from the town papers, between April 1st and May the 15th.

The other for the girl who makes the most English words from BUCK'S Trade Mark.

SEE CUT ABOVE.

This Contest Closes July 1st.

Huske Hardware House

Your orders for

FLOORING AND CEILING

for my planing mill will have prompt attention if left at my Hardware Store.

Walter Watson.

For Sale or Rent.

The Worth Residence on Haymount, offered for sale or rent. Apply to
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Jan. 28, 1898.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY and active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in North Carolina. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. R. Chicago

The Sewer Question

MR. EDITOR:—At the request of *some one*, presumably the Commissioners of Cumberland County, you, on the 13th, published the opinion of the Supreme Court in what is known as "The Sewer Case." The publication was probably intended as a vindication of the course pursued by the Commissioners in regard to the sewer and very probably as a glorification over the plaintiff and "his coadjutors", as the Commissioners styled the citizens who undertook to prevent or abate a nuisance to health and comfort, which had been caused and permitted to continue by the Commissioners.

Now, what are the facts? The Court House and Jail sewage had been turned into one of the sewers of the town—an open sewer which had not been constructed for such purposes and was only intended for drainage and to carry off storm water. This connection had been made secretly and without leave from the town authorities, in the latter part of 1896 or early in 1897.

The citizens near the mouth of that sewer protested. The members of the Board of Health agreed that it was a *dangerous* nuisance. It had required the Hotel Company to abate a similar nuisance some time before. The Commissioners of the County did nothing to remedy the evil, but on the other hand, without giving any notice of intended legislation, procured the legislature to pass an act on March 9th, 1897, by which they were to have leave to use *any* town sewer or street. This was a remarkable act and showed the pliability of the Legislature. It astonished the natives. The County Commissioners at one time, procured an ordinance to be passed by the Town Commissioners, giving them leave to run the sewer along Gillespie and Green streets to Cross Creek at Eccles's bridge. This would also have been an outrageous wrong. The citizens protested, and persuaded the Town Commissioners to withdraw or repeal this ordinance; and one of the County Commissioners after hearing that the ordinance had been repealed, declared that if he had known that an effort to repeal it was to be made, he would have been ready with a *large* force of hands, and have had the excavations made for the sewer, before any repeal of this route could have been effected.

Then another route for the sewer was adopted—one to which no objection was made. The commissioners appointed a sewerage committee as if intending work. But without doing any work on the sewer, the sewerage committee was *discharged* by order of the commissioners, June 7th 1897. The citizens who felt aggrieved waited until August 13th, and still nothing was done and no intimation was given or could be had through inquiry that anything would be done. Then the suit was begun asking for an order requiring the sewer to be constructed and injoining the use of the town sewer which was creating the nuisance complained of.

Notwithstanding all these things, running from the beginning of 1897 down say to June 7, when they had discharged their committee, the county commissioners in their answer, deny that any demand was made upon them to build a sewer, or that there was any protest against the use of the town sewer and also deny that their use of it amounted to a nuisance, and they allege that "they have been at all times ready, willing and anxious to adjust the trouble" Why was not the work done in January, February, March and April? Even after suit was begun, proposition after proposition, was made to them, that if they would give any assurance that the work would be done as soon as it could be done with safety to health, then no further steps would be taken in the suit. All such propositions were disregarded.

The Superior Court heard the case, and made an order which was filed September 9th, 1897, requiring the commissioners to commence the construction of the sewer by Oct. 1st and to discontinue using the town sewer by Nov. 10th, thereby giving them 40 days within which to complete the work. Yet, notwithingstanding their avowed willingness and intention to construct the sewer, they then took an appeal to the Supreme Court which involved a further unnecessary expenditure of county funds.

After this order of Judge McIver, *and not before*, the sewer was commenced and was virtually completed, before the appeal was called in the Supreme Court on or about Nov. 13th. The Supreme Court papers show that the work was practically completed. Then that left no question for the Supreme Court but that of costs. But the defendants filed an affidavit denying that the work had been entirely completed and claimed that they were still using the town sewer: that was an admission that they were violating the order of the Superior Court, which was like contempt. The Supreme Court then, without remarking upon the continued use of the sewer or non-compliance with the order, which was verging on contempt, and although it had been repeatedly held that an appeal would not be heard when it appeared that nothing was involved but the costs, go on to say in the opinion that these affidavits as to the completion and non-completion of the work "raises a question of dispute between the parties that we do not propose to settle."

The argument of the opinion is that the case cannot be sustained as an injunction, because the writ was not made returnable at term time; and that it cannot be maintained as a mandamus, because there was no demand, or the equivalent of a demand. And so the action was dismissed. These were technical reasons.

Indeed it is a remarkable case. The defendants, the Commissioners claim that they had been at all times ready, willing and anxious to do this work, although they had never been demanded to do it. Yet the work was never even commenced until after it was ordered to be done by the Superior Court. And the Supreme Court, whose opinion must be obeyed and respected, for the reasons given, adjudges that the costs must be paid by the plaintiff. And so it happens that the party who started the action and used the power of the Court to abate a nuisance and to protect the life and health of the citizens must pay the costs.

But after all, the sewer has been completed. Was it unnecessary litigation? It seems that its main purpose has been accomplished. Are the Commissioners who thus threatened the health of a portion of our citizens vindicated, and is there any glory for them in the opinion? The costs of the litigation is adjudged to be paid by the plaintiff. Will it ever be known how much of the tax-payers' money the Commissioners expended in the unnecessary delaying of this work and resisting the citizen's rights in this matter? The doctors certified that there had occurred several cases of fever and one or more deaths which, in their opinion, were either directly or indirectly attributable to this cause. The Commissioners deny this: that is only their opinion. No Court can decide this issue between the Doctors and the Commissioners. We can only ask who is best qualified to judge—the Doctors or the Commissioners?

But so long as the sewer which has been constructed in accordance with the order of the Superior Court shall be kept in good order by the Commissioners, they will be free from *any further blame* in this regard; and their glory should ever be to do all in their power to preserve the health of

CITIZENS.

Admiral Dewey's Characteristics.

The characters of Admiral Dewey and of his father, Dr. Dewey, are in many respects strongly alike, despite the different fields of usefulness in which each has been placed. Both have the same quiet sense of humor and the habit of looking at the bright side of life. Both are the rare type of man who does that duty which comes to hand with all his might. The doctor was a man to be trusted implicitly; so is the admiral, and that fact has even become a by word at the Navy Department. The doctor's nature was essentially religious, of the special kind of religion which is known as charity; Dr. Dewey's charity began at home, with his children, to spread over the country side. The admiral's has spread wherever Jack Tar has trod. He makes no parade of religion; his devotional books and his Bible are hid in his cabin where none can see them. But they are there. The admiral has won fame because it came in the line of duty. He did not seek it, but the custom he had formed of doing things well made it inevitable. And this custom he got from his father.

The admiral talks but little and never about himself. He also comes naturally by a love of music and has an excellent voice; there are many men and women now in Montpelier who remember with pleasure the guitar he brought home from Norwich and the songs he sang to it. At Annapolis he was a member of the midshipmen's choir. He also inherits from the doctor his love of children. The youngsters in his native town call him "Uncle Captain," and when he revisits the old place he is frequently surrounded by a juvenile audience, for he tells a child's story to perfection, which in itself is no mean gift.

Of late years his health has not been rugged, but he is an ardent sportsman, indulging his taste when it is possible, but of all lubberly exercises he prefers riding. His manner with strangers is almost reserved, but cordial; with friends he is unmistakably earnest. Outside the study of tactics and of his profession, which he has made most thoroughly, he has read little.—From "Admiral Dewey: A Character Sketch," by Winston Churchill, in *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for June.

Mustered In.

TENT LEE, CAMP RUSSELL,
May 27, 1898.

MR. EDITOR:—This is a yell we have composed to our Commander, Major Huske, will you please print it for us. To night we are Uncle Sam's boys, but we still have on our grey, but will soon don the blue, and hope soon to return with our colors flying.

To Our Honorable Commander,
Captain B. R. Huske.
Rah! Rah! Rah!
In him we trust,
Our Commander,
B. R. Huske,
F. I. L. I.
Boom!

H. P. Elliott.
John C. Gorham.
Sandy Brown.
John H. Ledbetter.
Jess W. Weisiger.
Ambrose Williams.
Landon C. Jones.

St. John's Avenue.

Music on the Graphophone.

Few people appreciate the marvellous powers of the Graphophone as an entertainer. It is an instrument which, though it costs much less than the least expensive musical instrument, will enable its owner to have at pleasure music of any kind—from that of a bagpipe to that of a grand military band. It reproduces vocal selections and gives one command of every pleasure that appeals to the sense of hearing. No investment pays such large returns in pleasure. Besides reproducing the musical other and records made for entertainment purposes, the Graphophone will record immediately and reproduce at once and as often as is desired, your own words or song, or any sound. By writing to COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. 110 E Baltimore Street Baltimore Md., you can obtain a catalouge that will give full information as to prices of Graphophone outfits.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Before You Ride Your Wheel

Be sure to shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It keeps your feet cool and comfortable, prevents sweating feet, and makes your endurance ten-fold greater. Over 100 000 wheel people are using Allen's Foot-Ease. They all praise it. Ladies, insist on having it. It gives rest and comfort to smarting, hot, swollen, aching, nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Charleston Naval Reserves.

Two battalions of Naval Reserves from Charleston passed through here Thursday on their way to New York to man a monitor.

Commencement at Raeford Institute.

Three years ago, at the opening of Raeford Institute, the concert hall was a spacious apartment: last Friday it was a small school-room, when required to contain the immense audience gathered to witness the closing scenes of a very successful scholastic year. The school has outgrown the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

The exercises opened with a spirited chorus, followed by a prayer from Mr. Alexander, the pastor. Prof. Currie then introduced Mr. Duncan McIver, of Sanford, the orator of the day. Using Mr. McIver's words, "it was not a literary address," but a plain, telling speech that went straight to the hearts and lives of its hearers. For an hour he held the unwearied attention of his audienee by the masterful handling of his subject, "Character and Its Relation to the Human Life." He specially emphasized the importance of cultivating the spiritual nature with the same earnestness that characterizes the effort for intellectual advancement. But from grave to gay he went, interspersing his more serious remarks with a fund of amusing anecdotes related in so unique a manner as to prove irresistible to the soberest minds.

Another chorus, "A Happy Band," rendered by the primary class, was followed by adjournment for dinner. This part of the program was universally enjoyed, and so bountiful were the provisions for this feature that a much larger assemblage could have feasted.

At 2:30 the hall was again filled,—this time for the Declaimers' contest and numerous choruses and instrumental selections. Seven young men vied with each other in this contest, each one acquitting himself so creditably that a first decision required delicate distinction. Though the medal was won by Mr. W. B. McQueen, Mr. A. B. McQueen called forth loud applause. Supper was served under the pines, in the twilight, and the evening was given up to social pleasures until 8:30 o'clock, the hour for the concert. The crowd was even larger than during the day—swelled by a large party from Aberdeen, which came on a special train.

The Principal and his assistants had arranged a very bright and varied program; solos, recitations, comic and pathetic fun and scarf drills; and numerous musical selections. The latter with the large number of paintings on exhibition speak very forcibly of the efficiency of Miss Dudley, the art and music teacher, and of the talent of her pupils.

Mr. John W. McLauchlin presented the medals with a few short but attractive remarks, to Miss Augusta McRae the elocutionist's medal; to Mr. H. S. McLean the debater's; to Mr. Angus McQueen the essayist's; to Mr. W. B. McQueen the declaimer's; and to Mr. K. P. Sessoms the medal for scholarship.

Much sympathy and regret were expressed for the illness of Miss Coble, the primary teacher. No one can question the excellency of her work after witnessing the fruits of her labors as shown in the perfect discipline, and faultless execution of all selections by the primary class.

Raeford Institute is established on a firm basis, with a capable, progressive principal, assisted by a corps of competent teachers. The town is growing rapidly and enjoys the daily mail and railroad facilities. The pastor, Mr. Alexander, is a resident of the town. Among the visitors from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. John Blue, of Aberdeen, Mrs. Coppedge and Miss Coppedge, of Rockingham, Misses Dudley and Jennings, of Bennettsville, Mrs. McKay, of Sumnerville, and Misses McFadyen, Burke and Brown, of the faculty from Red Springs Seminary.

RED SPRINGS ITEMS.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., May 25, '98.

The commencement exercises of Red Springs Seminary are over and most of the students have gone home.

People from far and near have attended all the exercises. Some estimated the crowd yesterday at 2,000 to 2,500. The exercises were in the Tabernacle. The Programme was fully carried out every day without any break or failure in any detail. This shows excellent training and the thorough work the Seminary is doing.

The Baccalaureate Sermon May 22nd, was preached by Rev. A. A. Little, Steele Creek, N. C Scriptures read Eph. chapter 2 and from 14th verse to the close of 3rd chapter. The singing of "Onward, Chistian Soldiers, and the anthem, "The Lord is my Shepherd," was well done. Text, Col. iii: 10. And ye are complete in Him. He preached an excellent sermon, and made a fine impression. I hope it may do much good.

With the feeling of imperfection, incompleteness, there is in every true heart a longing after something better, after perfection sometime, somehow, somewhere. Perfection is found only in the Lord Jesus Christ; in Him dwelleth all perfection and beauty.

Man is tripartite in his being—body, mind and soul.

He emphasized the importance of training and developing each of these, and showed how Christ is the completion of the bodily, the intellectual and the spiritual life. He made a strong appeal to the student to live noble, godly lives. Time 40 minutes.

He preached in the Presbyterian church at night.

Tuesday morning President Vardell announced distinctions and honors in every grade. If I made no mistake the following were the highest:

Primary Department—Arthur McRae 94 27-100 per cent.

Intermediate—Polly McRae 94.54 per cent.

College Course—Miss Estelle Robeson 98.48 per cent.; Miss Margaret McIntyre 98.26 per cent.

Miss Mary E. McMillan, teacher in int. dept. and daughter of the Editor of the Red Springs Citizen, received a certificate, the first given by this excellent institution, and no doubt she prizes it highly. She graduated in English. This is a charted institution and has the privilege and power of granting diplomas.

Many ministers, professors and other distinguished people were present. It was an occasion long to be pleasantly remembered, and the President, the faculty, the students, the trustees, the Presbytery and all concerned are to be congratulated highly for such progress and grand success.

The enrollment is about 135, with 115 in music, 20 in art. Miss Maggie Rose deserves much credit for the exhibit of art, showing the successful training of an excellent artist.

The baseball game was won by Siler City, though Jonesboro held the score down to 10.

Battleships and Cruisers.

Atlanta Journal.]

The average citizen has no clear idea of the difference between a battleship and a cruiser and between a protected cruiser and an unprotected one. It is well for him to know at this time.

Battleships are vessels built for the heaviest fighting. They are designed to bear the brunt of naval conflicts. The chief aim in the construction of a battleship is to give it as much offensive and defensive power as possible for a ship of its size, combined with a reasonable rate of speed. Speed, however, is sacrificed to power in a battleship. With its thick armor, its heavy and numerous guns and its complicated framework it is impossible to give a battleship capacity for such speed as lighter fighting craft must have.

The coal capacity of a battleship is limited in comparison with that of a cruiser, as the battleship is not expected to make as many or as long voyages. The primary duty of a battleship is to fight.

Cruisers are built much lighter than battleships. While they may be well protected and carry guns of great power they must be built for speed also. They act as scouts ahead of a fleet or squadron and prey upon the commerce of the enemy. For this reason they must be able to travel very fast. A cruiser must also have a coal capacity which fits her for very long voyages. Weight of battery and armor are sacrificed to speed in her construction. Still the firstclass modern cruiser is a very formidable fighting machine. In battle her nimbleness gives her an advantage not possessed by a battleship.

A protected cruiser has a curved deck of steel over her engines and boilers. Her coal bunkers are also arranged so as to give protection. Two feet of coal are equal as a defensive to one inch of the best armor.

An armored cruiser is covered in all her exposed parts with an armor which, though much lighter than that of battleships, gives great protection.

Our fastest cruisers have no armor. Their armament is light, consisting of only one 8 inch gun and several smaller rapid fire guns. We have two such cruisers, the Columbia and the Minneapolis, and they have a speed respectively of 22 and 23 knots an hour.

The difference between the unarmored cruiser and a firstclass battleship may be understood by a comparison of these vessels with the Massachusetts. The latter has 18 inches of Haweyized steel armor on her sides, 17 inches on the barbettes from which her guns protrude and 16 inches on her turrets. This armor gives powerful protection and it would require a well-aimed shot from the heaviest naval guns to penetrate such a battleship except at comparatively close range.

The Massachusetts and other first-class battleships are slow in comparison with the unarmored or even the armored cruisers, the limit of their speed being about 16 knots. But when it comes to fighting they are holy terrors, as we expect to see Admiral Sampson prove very soon.

The State Troops.

Governor Russell announces that he decides that the third regiment of volunteers shall be a full one (12 companies) of negroes, with negro officers; and that the fourth regiment shall be of whites, with ten companies.

The Second Regiment is now complete and comprises the following companies:

The roster of the regiment is as follaws (Published for the first time): Colonel, William H. S. Burgwyn, lieutenant colonel, Andrew D. Cowles; Majors, W. T. Wilder, B. F. Dixon, John W. Cotten; adjutants, R. T. Gray, Bradley J. Wooten, David Clark and S. H. MacRae; surgeons. James K. Tandkard, E. M. Brevard, W. H. Brooks; quartermaster, R. B. Davis; commissary, J. F. Rowland; chaplain, Edwin A. Osborne; regimental sergeant major, Thomas W. Davis; battalion sergeant majors, E. R. Battle, J. H. Gore and Leak Landis; quartermaster sergeant, Logan D. Howell; chief musician, Jacob Guth; hospital stewards, James Worthen, George Thrash, H. Stone.

The Company officers are as follows:

Greenville. Company—Captain, J. T. Smith, lieutenants. J. C. Albrighton and H. M. Snugg.

Wilmington. Company—Captain, Don MacRae; lieutenants, Chas. H. White and Robert H. Cowan.

Fayetteville. Company—Captain, B. R. Huske; lieutenants, J. G. Hollingsworth and J. B. Tillinghast.

Greensboro. Company—Captain, R. P. Gray; lieutenants, E. L. Gilmer and Jno. S. Cator.

Rutherfordton. Company—Captain, W. R. T. Bell; lieutenants, Butler Justice and John F. Rowland.

Nantahala Company—Captain, Joel L. Gibson; lieutenants, E. T. McAfee and L. A. Deal.

Gastonia. Company—Captain, R. L. Durham; lieutenants, Plato Durham and E. N. Farraor.

Lumber Bridge. Campany—Captain, S. J. Cobb; lieutenants, Edmund Hall and John A. Currie.

Lenoir. Company—Captain, Edmund Jones; lieutenants, A. C. Avery, Jr., and Frank Davis.

Tarboro Company—Captain, Carl W. Jeffries; lieutenants, J. F. Jenkins and John Howard.

Murphy Company—Captain, J. W. Cooper, Jr; lieutenants, Hal. Johnson and Holmes Conrad, Jr.

Asheville. Company—Captain, J. A. Wagoner, Jr.; lieutenants, S. O. Smith and J. S. Adams, Jr.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

THE F. I. L. I.

Good Words of the Papers

Raleigh News and Observer.)

That was an affecting scene yesterday when at 3:30 o'clock p. m. the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry landed at the Union depot, 80 men strong, all the old members of the company dressed in their independent uniform—the Confederate grey. This company which had declined every overture to give up its grey uniforms preferring to be put out of the State guard, and to buy and own its own guns and uniform, rather than put away the emblems that their fathers wore, was marching now to camp and in obedience to the call for American patriots to protect American honor, put away the coveted grey, and don the blue and go hence wherever the bugle sounded, to preserve once again the manhood and loyalty of the men of the Cape Fear. There was a mighty cheer that went up from a thousand throats as the train pulled in from Selma with the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry on board. Some of the old vets and the friends of this venerable military organization had distributed in the city the following handbill, which drew to the depot and all along the line of march a large crowd of the people of the city:

"LAST GLIMPSE
OF THE CONFEDRATE GREY.

THE FAYETTEVILLE LIGHT INFANTRY,

The oldest military company in the State, and one which has heretofore refused to doff its uniform of Confederate grey, will arrive this afternoon on the 3:35 train from Selma, to join the Second regiment of North Carolina volunteers, in response to the call of their country to meet a common enemy, under 'Old Glory.' The men will be in full Confederate uniform for the last time, and will march to Camp Russell, where they will doff the grey and don the blue.

"The company will be met at the Union station by the Lumber Bridge company of the Second regiment, and will march to the camp via Martin, Fayetteville, Morgan, Salisbury and Hillsboro streets.

"Let Raleigh give the boys a greeting!"

Mr. R. T. Gray and other friends of the Cape Fear boys had foretold their coming and the city had prepared to give them a warm welcome. Capt. Huske had arrived in Raleigh early yesterday morning to make preparation for the arrival of the Company at Camp Russell. He was at the station to meet his Company and a detail from the Second Regiment had been sent down to escort the Company to the camp.

When the Cape Fear boys emerged from the train arrayed in their typical grey, the cheering was kept up for several minutes and all along the line of march from the station to Camp Russell the people flocked to the sidewalks and cheered to the echo as the boys in grey marched by.

At Peace Institute the entire faculty and the young ladies of the school were collected in the grove and cheered and waved handkerchiefs, parasols, etc., as the Company passed.

A rousing cheer and a hearty reception was given them as they marched into Camp Russell, and as they arranged themselves in the tents provided and prepared to put away their coveted grey and don the regulation uniform there were tears shed in and out of ranks.

These are brave boys, courageous boys, and nobody can say that they are not loyal to the flag and loyal to their country.

They are here to go to the front. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry is the oldest military organization in the United States. It is 105 years old and their records are intact, not an epoch of even a year lacking. This organization has fought in every war that America has ever been engaged in and now goes to the front in the country's last conflict.

(Raleigh Morning Post.)

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the oldest military organization in the State and one of the oldest in the Union, reached the city yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, via the Southern Railway, to join the Second North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers of the United States.

This splendid company, of proud and chivalrous history was accorded a magnificent reception on its arrival in the city. A large crowd was in waiting at the Union passenger station, and before the train backed into the station a hundred throats were shouting. The Lumber Bridge Company, Capt. Cobb, had marched in from Camp Russell to receive the distinguished organization. The Company, with drum corps at its head, acted as escort and marched at the head of the formation, which passed up Martin and Fayetteville streets to the Capitol.

Ladies, young and old, formed a large part of the crowd that was in waiting at the depot. They were enthusiastic in their reception of the boys who wore the gray. The Fayetteville Company was extended one continuous ovation from the moment of its arrival in the city until it passed through the city. The Company came in two special cars, which were flashily decorated with United States and Confederate flags and flag bunting. On each side of the cars were large streamers bearing the inscription, "F. I. L. I., 1793–1898."

Upon the march through the city the boys of the gray were given another magnificent send off. Dr. D. E. Everitt and other honorary members of the company joined in the march through the city. At every few intervals crowds stationed on the sidewalks gave energetic and enthusiastic applause. Flags were waved from stores and balconies all along the route. At the store of A. B. Stronach a large Confederate flag was flying from the awning. When Capt. Huske, of the Fayetteville Company, caught sight of the old flag he halted his men, and in a ringing voice ordered three cheers for the emblem of the lost cause. The cheers were given with a whoop. At the store of Dobbin & Ferrall a number of people rushed to the curbstone waving large confederate flags. No such reception has been tendered any military company in this city as was the Fayetteville Company yesterday.

It was a simultaneous outburst of appreciation and pride in one of the Nation's grandest and most honored military organizations. There are possibly two other companies in the United States older than the Fayetteville Light Infantry, but there are none with a record more brilliant. The company was organized in 1793. It threw itself in defense of the country in 1812, in 1861 and again in 1898. Its members are members of the most honored and prominent families of the State.

The company since it fought for what it thought was right in 1861–'64 has refused to doff the uniform of Confederate gray. Its determination in this respect forfeited its membership in the State Guard. For some years it has been an independent organization, using its own equipments. The men did not bring their guns with them, they belonging to the individual members of the company. There were 35 men in the always beautiful uniform of gray. That is the number of old men in the company. The recruits are not uniformed. It would be a novel and remarkable sight were the Second Regiment called to the front before equipped here, to see United States soldiers wearing the gray.

At the east wing of the Capitol a photograph of the company was taken.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Visitors to the Commencement.

Maj. Hart, of Hartsease, father of cadet Hart, and Messrs. T. J. Dawson and J. C. Exum, former students, and both prize winners at last years's commencement, were here attending the closing exercises of the F. M. A.

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used DeWitt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of house keeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic."
King Bros.

MONTHLY SUFFERING.

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs $1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. ROZENA LEWIS, of Genaville, Texas, says: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

GETTING READY

Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not

get ready for it, there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is no given proper assistance.

Mother's Friend

is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects.

Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

$1 dollar per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

FREE BOOKS, containing valuable information for women, will be sent to any address upon application to

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April 29, 1880.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS
DRS. PATTERSON & BETTS,
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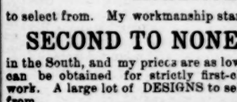

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

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A LOT OF SOUTH LAND TOBACCO JUST RECEIVED.
—ALSO—
Jones Co. Yam Slips
—AND—
Norton Yam Slips,
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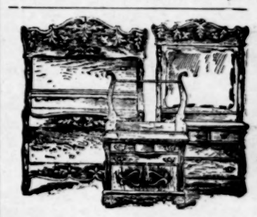

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Thornton Block,
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Monuments - and - Headstones!
The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of
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to select from. My workmanship stands
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E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 2, 1898.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."
—*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

The Democratic Nominees for Judges of the Superior Court.

First District—George H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.

Third District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Sixth District—Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Fifth District—Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Correspondents Jones and Thrall in Charlotte.

Charlotte News, May 30.

Charlotte today had within her gates the two first American prisoners of war, the first men to see the interior of a Spanish prison in our present conflict with Spain.

Aboard the Jacksonville sleeper this morning there were two Americans who had experienced the bitterness of several weeks incarceration in a Spanish prison. They were Mr. Charles H. Thrall, the New York World's special correspondent, and Mr. Hayden Jones, the World's artist.

These two gentlemen were confined in Cabanas prison from the morning of the 14th of May until the going down of the sun May 27th.

A News reporter learning that the two were aboard, sought them out. Mr. Thrall was first seen. He expressed his delight in again being permitted to reach his native shores.

"We have had a tough time of it, but it might have been worse," he said to a reporter. "While in prison, we were shown the same treatment that other prisoners received. For the first three days Mr. Jones and myself were separated. I was placed in a large cell while in another equally as large was Mr. Jones. They did not abuse us and we were allowed to buy our own food which came high, but we could not think of trying to survive on what they gave us to eat."

"Tell me something of your capture," asked the reporter.

"Well, to begin. It was on the morning of May 12th that Mr. Jones and myself left Triton to meet the Cuban chief, Col. Penco Delgado. We struck along the shore about a quarter of a mile looking for a path to break through the thick underbrush that lined the shore. After walking about ten minutes we found a slight trail which led to a well beaten track running east and west parallel with the coast.

"Col. Delgado had agreed to be in this neighborhood, so we followed the path east toward the deserted village of Baraco. We had gone about half a mile when we came to a spot where the brush was beaten down and the path was strewn with empty Mauser cartridge shells and there was evidence that there had been a fight there a short time before. Later we found that our surmise was correct, and that the day before the Spaniards had had an engagement there with Col. Delgado and had driven him from his position.

"Shortly after passing this camp we came to an old ruin where we had seen the Wilmington shelling the Spanish troops about two weeks before. Beside this ruin was a well-beaten track that showed that it was used frequently by the Spanish cavalry. South of us about half a mile was a low ridge of hills that bordered a wide valley. From this ridge I knew that we would be able to see Lucia. After taking a photograph of the ruin we followed the path, which was almost wide enough to be called a road.

"We had not gone far before Mr. Jones saw in the distance some Spanish soldiers. He being taller than I, he caught the first sight of them. We soon saw that to attempt to escape was useless so we lay down behind a small clump of bushes, not daring to go any further on account of the noise. We were completely concealed and I thought that we were safe unless they had seen us, although Jones thought that we were goners. He had advised me only about three minutes before we saw the troops to get off the path as it looked as if it was used daily, and this we afterward found to be a fact.

"We had lain there about five minutes it seemed, when we could hear the soldiers talking as they came up. We could hear one of them coming through the grass, and in a minute I saw him looking behind a bush not forty feet away.

"I asked Jones if the revolvers were self-cocking. I had never used one before, and when I saw the soldier leave the other bushes and start toward us, I told Jones to get ready to run and fired.

"I ran and he after me. But before we had got fairly started shots were whistling around us from twenty Mauser rifles. The grass was so thick that it was impossible to make fast progress and the ground was covered with strong vines, and we were continually falling over each other.

"It probably was laughable, but we did not feel that way. We had got about 200 yards away from the troops who were firing, when we ran right into the arms of another squad that had been sent down a parallel way to head us off.

"Seeing that resistance was useless, we threw up our hands and allowed the Spaniards to take us. The party that captured us had little to say.

"On the morning of the 14th they took us with our arms tied together. Under charge of Lieut. Asin, we set out for Guanajay with a convoy of about 100 infantry and cavalry and six carts loaded with sick and wounded from the fight they had had two days before with the rebels.

"When we arrived at Guanajay the streets were packed with people to look at us, but they made no demonstration whatever and we were placed in a room, closely guarded, to await the orders of Gen. Hernandez de Velasco, who was in command. He and two officers came to see us, and they told me to have no fear, that we would get out of it all right. But this did not comfort me, as I knew that the authorities in Havana knew things about me that they did not.

"The general ordered the same lieutenant to take us to Havana and deliver us to Cabanas Fortress that afternoon. We were given a lunch and some officers sent us in coffee and cigarettes, and everybody was very courteous to us. At 2 o'clock eight guardia civiles came around, and, tying us wrists to wrists, started for the railroad station. It was the first time that we were able to speak together since we were prisoners. As we stepped out into the street it began to rain and it came down in sheets, so that by the time we reached the depot we were as wet as we possibly could be.

"Arriving at Havana a large crowd met us at the wharf and the first demonstration took place. For a time it looked as if the mob would take us from the guards. Finally a boat came and we were rowed across the entrance of the harbor and conducted into Cabanas.

"The first information that we received of our exchange was on the 19th. The Lucha published an article stating that we were to be exchanged, but we could not believe that it was so, because we did not think that they would exchange four men for two, especially men of their rank. The days passed pretty much the same as in any other prison, and we received no real information that we were to be exchanged until the morning that they brought us away, although the officers had given us several hints to that effect.

"At about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 26th, Sir Alexander Gollan, the British consul general, came to Cabanas prison and gave to us our money and other articles that had been taken from us when placed in prison. He also brought us the welcome news that the next day we would be liberated. When we were taken out of our cells, we were blindfolded and first taken to Gen. Gomez de Roberti, who wished to tell us goodby. We were glad of a chance to thank him for all of his kind favors.

"We were again blindfolded and taken down to the wharf where after about an hour's wait the gunboat Marquez de Molins came out and picked us up.

The Spanish boat steamed out to to where the Maple was anchored about a mile and a half off shore, and in a short time the exchange was effected. The prisoners were first brought from the Maple, and they were overjoyed to see us and be under their own flag again. They threw their arms around us and thanked us for being taken prisoners. We were immediately sent on board the Maple, where Capt. Kellogg and officers received us with every attention."

The above story was told by Mr. Thrall in a cool and deliberate way. He assured the reporter of the News that it was not pleasant to find one's way into a Spanish prison. While Mr. Thrall was relating his story Mr. Jones, his companion, was sitting near conversing with his wife who met him at Key West the day he arrived from from Havana. Mr. Jones stated to the reporter that Mr. Thrall's story was such an accurate account of their mutual troubles that he would not attempt to add anything to it.

State Troops.

The Secretary of War Monday telegraphed the Governor that 783 of the State's new quota, under the call for 1,551 more troops, will be required to recruit the first and second regiments to 1,360 each. This, of course, wipes out the third regiment, which the Governor had contemplated furnishing. Governor Russell replied to the Secretary of War that he had thousands of men for other regiments under their own officers, but did not propose to use a single man to fill the present regiments. The claim is made by the Governor that it is hard to recruit on other officers: that is, to induce men to join organizations already formed and officered.

Governor Russell has certainly taken the right course in this matter.

The following is the language of the reply of Governor Russell to the secretary of war's telegram: "I can give you two regiments, but none to increase the regiments which have been mustered in, and are under your command."

The suggestion has come from the War Department to governor Russell (and perhaps to other governors), that he shall proceed to recruit the companies already in camp to 106 men each, and thereby secure privates alone for the State's quota of volunteers under the second call.

Destructive Wind Storm.

A tremendous wind storm passed over this section about 5:30 Monday afternoon, doing considerable damage. A great many large trees were blown down in this city, as were also telegraph and telephone poles. The wind must have been travelling more than seventy miles an hour.

Dewey Under Farragut

Farragut divided his ships into two divisions, Capt. Theodorus Bailey to have command of that going first, and the *Mississippi* was the third in his line. Decks were whitewashed, no lights were showing, and the night was inky black save for the lurid red of an occasional Confederate fire. The big ships, having a speed of only eight knots, hugged the shore to avoid the swift current. On, on they steamed, a slow, stately procession that knew no check, until the flames of the broadside guns leaped into the very ports of the batteries and the shot struck in mid-air. So close were they that the gunners hurled curses at each other across the narrow space of black water. On the high bridge of the side-wheeler, in the midst of belching smoke and flame, stood Dewey, guiding the *Mississippi* as calmly as though he were going up New York Bay on a still afternoon in Indian summer. He was a perfect master of himself.

"Do you know the channel, Dewey?" Captain Smith asked anxiously and more than once as he paced from port to starboard. The lieutenant was very young, only twenty-four, and the situation would have tried a veteran.

"Yes, sir," replied Dewey with confidence each time. But he admitted afterward that he expected to ground any moment.—From "Admiral Dewey: A Character Sketch," by Winston Churchill, in *American Monthly Review of Reviews for June*

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires is relief. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. King Bros,

ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR FUTURE.

United States Drifting Toward a New Policy.

Henry Norman, editor of the London Daily Chronicle, is in Washington as war correspondent of his paper. He has cabled the following to the Chronicle:

"Since my arrival I have sought diligently in all quarters for some outline or suggestion of the policy to be pursued by the United States in the immediate future. The result of the war is a foregone conclusion. Each day's news has, therefore, only an incidental interest. But, wholly without intention on the part of the administration, the country is rapidly approaching a situation where a decision more momentous than any for a century past must be taken. The results of this decision will effect European nations hardly less than America itself.

"Upon such a matter I have been unwilling to say a word until convinced it was based upon solid facts. I have conversed with almost every man, beginning with the highest, whose authority will mould the issue, and with many old friends and new acquaintances, representative of all shades of opinion. The inquiry has been like the search for a needle in a haystack, and I have now reached the conclusion that in this particular stack there is no needle at all.

OUR POLICY NOT SHAPED YET.

"I mean that neither in the White House nor the State Department is there any definite conviction or determination concerning the future direction of the nationnl policy with regard to the disposal of those over sea possessions, over which the American flag will be flying when the war is over. This may sound like a hostile criticism. Nothing is further from my mind.

"The United States has drifted steadily toward its new fate. If the Maine had not been blown up war would not exist today. The neutrality of England forced Admiral Dewey's squadron to sea to smash the Spanish Asiatic squadron, and to seize Manila was his only course. This accomplished it became instantly imperative to send him reinforcements, and these had to be strong enough to defeat twenty Spanish regiments and occupy the principal islands.

"The same is true of the Atlantic. When war was declared it was believed that the insurgents were capable of taking the field against the Spanish if supplied with arms, ammunition and food. It is now known they are wholly incapable of this, and the military authorities have become deeply averse to any co operation with the insurgents, holding the view that the American army should act with complete independence so as to be free to face whatever situation may arise after the Spanish are expelled. * *

"Again, there was originally no intention of bombarding or seizing Porto Rico. Admiral Sampson's bombardment was a failure; it should have been sooner and final or not at all. That mistake is not to be repeated, and the second Spanish fleet will not find a base there.

A REVOLUTION IN A DAY.

"Moreover, nobody could have foreseen the extraordinary change of public opinion after Admiral Dewey's victory. Between April 30 and May 1 a revolution took place. On one day the idea of keeping the Phillippines had not occurred to anybody; on the next few people thought of giving them up. Now, also, it is appreciated that it is impossible to dispose of them to any other power without the gravest complications, while public sentiment is intolerant of the idea of restoring them to Spanish misrule. Thus, in every direction, events have moved and the administration has followed. In Ambassador Hay's words, it has been the case of the imposition of invisible hands. The moving finger has written and it cannot be lured back to 'cancel half a line.'"

"The question is, will the United States, when peace is signed, withdraw within its old limits, abide by its old traditions and resist the temptation of empire, or will it accept boldly what the fortunes of war have brought, and turn its face towards a new destiny?

"The struggle will be long and bitter. The opponents of annexation urge that the constitution permits no territory to be incorporated in the Union which cannot become a State. It is replied that America must no longer let George Washington do its thinking for it. It is declared that the country possesses no class of men capable of administering eastern countries, and that these will merely become the prey of professional politicians. The retort is that the necessity of finding such men will compel at last a complete reform of the diplomatic and consular services, and thus deprive the politicians of their old spoils.

"'Why,' ask the conservative ones, 'should we needlessly entangle ourselves with European powers and enter the far eastern perilous arena?'

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA

"We are already entangled," reply the others. "Our interests are equal to those of England in keeping open the vast markets of China, and England will be overborne and China seized piecemeal unless we range ourselves alongside her." "It will take a great army and navy," say the objectors. "It is perfectly certain," reply the annexationists, "that the country has already determined to have a strong navy and an army such that never again shall we be caught in this disgraceful state of unpreparedness. Having these, therefore, why should we not use them to advance our material interests and general civilization?

"Besides," add the annexationists, "we are called upon to take a place in the world commensurate with our numbers, our wealth, our strength and our future. Precisely the same counsels of timidity and the same warnings of disaster have greeted every old accession of territory, and today nobody would surrender an inch.

"In view of this sharp division of opinion it is obvious the only states manlike course of the President is to finish the war first and let the policy take care of itself. He would be a bold or a reckless man who would venture to prophecy the outcome. Still, 2,600 men have gone to Manila, 5,000 are going in ten days, and more afterwards, probably till 20,000 are there, and these troops are hardly sent merely to be recalled. Moreover, I have reason to believe it has been decided to enforce only a moderate revenue tariff upon the Phillippines, to which American goods will be subject like the goods of other nations, and this is already so great a departure from tradition as to render other departures less surprising.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

"Cuba will be given every chance of freedom, but if, as may well be, she lacks the elements of independence, she must become American. That Porto Rico will be retained I am sure.

"Europe, therefore, needs to envisage a development of American policy which will upset many calculations and possibly radically modify the present balance of power. In all this the relations of England and America are, of course, vitally concerned."

RANDOM REMARKS.

BY SHAWEN.

On the Scales.—How distinctively Americans are to be noted from other nations in self confidence and self reliance. In all foreign involvements we have ever been skeptical of harm and incredulous of disaster, except to the enemy. The report that, with slight loss to our fleets, the Spanish squadron in the West Indian waters was annihilated, met with acceptance from untold thousands of "I told you so." The extravagant result reported caused them no incredulity. But when a dispatch of the hour gave the report that Admiral Sampson and his fleet were relieved by the Spaniard from further participation in marine affairs, there was not an American so poor in faith to give it credence. The publication abroad of a similar bulletin, of the destruction of one of their fleets, would have instantly caused horror and affright, and most likely public prayers would have been put up for the repose of the destroyed. In this country, to the contrary, the telegram aroused only derision among the men and indignation among the women. They simply didn't believe it. In nothing that the American undertakes does he see any culmination but success. His energies are never weakened by apprehension, once his project is afoot. He is continually resolute; and resolution is the finest coal that ever filled a boiler. Foreigners confuse this with audacity, and, to be sure, it sometimes reaches to that extreme.

But no national American enterprise has ever stopped short of accomplishment. With radical principles of government, which the astute statists of the old world considered folly as applied to ourselves, and impertinence as related to them, this nation has steadfastly promoted Uncle Sam to one of the first citizenships of the world. He has yet to lodge an indictment that he failed to establish, and he has never encountered a rebuff that he did'nt promptly resent and remove, to the opposers loss and shame. Loth to recognize the success of republican government, which directly affirms the overthrow of kingly empire as the world advances, all Europe has regarded our isolation as a declaration of weakness which boded only evil to ourselves and much good to them. Several methods of closer acquaintanceship with this republic have developed in Europe during recent years, and certainly we are meeting the scrutiny in a way not to be ashamed of. But while the foreign world is learning something about us, the most satisfactory, stimulating, helpful fact in the whole matter is that we are learning about ourselves. It is well to step on the scales now and then and see what we weigh.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1898.

Two more prominent ex-confederates have been given generals commissions by Mr. McKinley—ex-senator Butler, of South Carolina, major general, and ex-congressman and ex-governor Oates, of Alabama, brigadier general, and it is stated at the war department that several more will be similarly honored this week.

Senator Cockrell, in a strong speech in favor of coining the seigniorage of the silver bullion owned by the government and of issuing greenbacks instead of bonds, said: "Sacrifices must be made in this war. 200,000 men have been taken from the industrial pursuits of the country, and are engaged in waste and destruction. War is waste. War creates loss and destruction. All the people should bear the burdens alike. Sacrifices must be made, but we cannot lighten the burdens or prevent the losses of the war by an issue of bonds." After ridiculing the calling of the proposed issue of bonds "a popular loan", and characterizing it as a "fraud and a fake on the very face of it", Senator Cockrell said: "The golden opportunity of the bankers and the bondholders has come, and now they rush in for more bonds in order that they may more securely fasten the single gold standard on the country. We want the war carried on, for we believe it to be a humane and just war. We feel some responsibility for having forced the war upon the country. But we are patriotic. We are not demanding the substitution of the bimetalic system, but we are asking that instead of bonds. I shall vote against any bill that contains a provision for interest-bearing bonds."

Senator Gormon said in his speech on the proposition to coin the silver seignorage: "In my judgment it would be unwise—it would be fruitless—to attempt to push this question to the front while the country has the Spanish army and navy to confront. That is a question we ought to fight out in a time of peace. I have always been a partisan. I have voted for my party even when some of its candidates did not quite meet my approval. But in a crisis like this I do not know my party. I know only the highest interests of my country. Knowing how sharp is the political division upon this proposition, I cannot vote for it at this time, no matter how just it may be in the abstract, or as a proposition standing alone." Senator Gorman supported the proposition to issue bonds, because he said no war had ever been conducted without an issue of bonds, and because he believed that if the bill failed to provide for an issue of bonds, Mr. McKinley would issue them under the law of 1875, just as Mr. Cleveland did.

It begins to look as though Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, otherwise known as the Czar of the House, had a big dose of humble pie to swallow. He played the autocrat just once too often, when he undertook to go against Mr. McKinley and nine-tenths or more of his party on the annexation question. He was given more than a week in which to escape this dose of humble pie, but he had succeeded so often in having his own way regardless of what others thought, that he neglected to take advantage of it by signifying his willingness to vote for a special rule from the Committee on Rules setting a time for the House to vote on the annexation resolution. Then Mr. McKinley got mad, and under his direction Gen. Grosvenor secured the signatures of more than three-fourths of the republican members of the House to a request for a caucus to demand the desired rule. Then the ultimatum was served on the Czar. He was notified that he could eat his humble pie by voting for that rule at once, or he could wait to have it crammed down his throat by a party caucus; but eat it he must.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. King Bros.

The F. I. L. I. in Camp.

CAMP "DANIEL RUSSELL,"
May 27, 1898

EDITOR OBSERVER:—As our old F. I. L. I. was on yesterday, the day after its arrival in Raleigh, mustered into the service of the United States, and as we are now all comfortably quartered in our tents, have our names securely attached to the pay rolls, and daily enjoy the bountiful fare provided by Uncle Sam for his soldiers, I can find an opportunity to tell the OBSERVER how pleasantly we are located here, and I take it for granted that all our friends in Fayetteville will be glad to have news of the F. I. L. I., though the news comes even from so humble a person as a "raw recruit."

Now, all of us—from Captain and officers down to the said recruit—are very proud of the fact that we succeeded in making such a fine record in being mustered in so immediately after our arrival. Some companies, which have been here for several weeks, have never yet made up their full quota of able bodied, fighting men, and though our company was, for some unexplained reason, the last to have its offer of service in this war accepted, nevertheless we are glad to be able to say that it was not the last to be mustered in. When we left Fayetteville we did not expect to be again physically examined, but when we reached camp we found that the examination was to be made over from the beginning—and a very rigid examination it was. So, much to our regret, we lost some of the men whom we brought up with us. If the friends of these men at home had seen them as they parted with us this morning with tears in their eyes, they would have known that it was not unwillingness to go to the war that sent them home, but some physical disability, perhaps only minute, but under the rules sufficient to disbar them from service.

However, through the exertions of our officers, and of our retired officers, Major McKethan, Capt. Jos. C. Huske, of Dr. McGeachy and our other friends, we kept the Examining Board busy from beginning to end, and for every man rejected had another ready to be stripped for examination. In the afternoon we were marched into the hall to be examined, we were marched out again to be sworn in, we were marched in again to sign the muster in-roll, we were marched out again, full fledged soldiers of the United States—and it was still afternoon.

I wish everybody in Fayetteville could have seen the splendid reception that the Raleigh people gave us. Of course there were not as many at the station to see us come as there were at Fayetteville to see us off. Our march, led by our friends, the Lumber Bridge boys, from the station to the Capital, where we were photographed, thence to the camp three miles away, was a great ovation—crowds of people cheering, ladies waving Confederate flags, and pretty school girls waving their handkerchiefs.

With the frequent responses to the cheering, which were given with a will, and the dust of the streets and the cars, the throats of some of our boys became very dry, and there were hasty calls for the "water boy," when the final halt was made. And so with flags flying we came into "Camp Daniel Russell."

Our non-commissioned officers were named this morning, and a fine set of young men they are. I suppose the OBSERVER has their names. Our men will do anything for our Captain and Lieutenants; not because they are obliged to do it anyhow if they are told, but because they love to do it, for they have been convinced even now that all the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, feel kindly toward them. So any mother who has a son in our company may rest assured that he will be kindly treated, while at the same time he will be made to do his whole duty as a soldier, and if he shirks it it will be bad for him. As for our Colonel, the gallant Burgwyn, he captivated us privates at first sight. Of course we can only stand at a respectful distance and gaze at him and admire his horsemanship and salute him as he rides by, but even that is a great privilege, because he is so nice to look at, and it is so easy to see that he is a soldier and a gentleman.

Now as far as privates who have gone into this thing for the experience and adventure of it, we have had enough of that already to fill several columns of the weekly OBSERVER in telling about it.

Yours, &c.,
RAW RECRUIT.

S. E Parker, Sharon, Wis, writes:—"I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." King Bros.

HARNETT ITEMS.

May 24, 1898.

A large crowd attended the communion services at Flat Branch on last Sabbath. Rev. J. S. Black preached an excellent sermon from Exodus, thirty-fourth chapter and twenty-ninth verse.

Miss Maggie Hall, of Wilmington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. E. Elliott, of Thorbiskope. Misses Mary McArtan and Ethel Johnson, who have been in school at Red Springs Seminary, and Miss Pearl McArtan, of Lumber Bridge High School, are expected home tomorrow. Miss Ida Ingram, who has been spending several weeks with friends and relatives at Buie's Creek, returned home Saturday and reports a delightful visit.

The people of Harnett are slow in volunteering, but all say they will fight if it becomes necessary.

"JACK."

Children's Day Exercises of Campbellton M. E. Church.

The children of Campbellton M. E. Sunday school had their Children's Day Exercises Sunday, which were carried out very successfully. The little ones recited their pieces and sang their songs well and gave much to the pleasure of the large crowd present.

The singing under the leadership of Mr. Frank Overby, with Miss Laura Wright as organist, was very fine.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait untill necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Sons.

RED SPRINGS ITEMS.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., May 31. 1898.

At an adjourned meeting of Presbytery, May 24, Rev. R. W. Alexander, of Raeford, was received from Asheville Presbytery, and accepted the call to the pastorate of Bethel Church, and arrangements were made for his installation. He will supply Shiloh and Montpelier.

Rev. Mr. Yandle was received from Mecklenburg Presbytery and permitted to labor at Fayetteville and Sherwood.

The pastoral relations of Rev. D. Fairley and Sandy Grove church were dissolved, and Rev. Watson Fairley appointed to supply the church, and Rev. J. S. Black requested to visit the church.

Rev. W. R. Coppege accepted a call to the pastorate of Jackson Springs church, and arrangements were made to install him. He is now Stated Supply there.

Mr. J. A. Calligan was carefully examined and received as a candidate for the ministry.

After some other business the Presbytery adjourned to meet here October 5th.

Rev. D. W. Fox conducted Children's Day exercises at Antioch and Red Springs last Sunday. The children did well, and the collection here was $8.26.

The Red Springs auxiliary of the Robeson county Bible Society met in the Baptist church last Sunday. Mr. A. T. McCallum presided and D. R. McIver acted as Secretary. There were good addresses by Revs. D. W. Fox, J. D. Moore and Mr. J. S. Jones on the history, growth, usefulness, &c., of the American Bible Society, the Robeson county Bible Society and Red Springs Bible Society. The Robeson county Bible Society was organized at Lumberton 76 years ago, March 19th, 1822. It will hold its annual meeting at Philadelphus next Saturday. A large attendance is desired, and an interesting and helpful program will be carried out. They are a very hospitable people out there.

The officers of the Red Springs auxiliary Bible Society elected Sunday are A. T. McCallum, President; J. S. Jones, V. P.; J. A. McKay, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. J. W. Wallace, J. M. Memory and J. A. McKay, Executive Committee. Rev. R. A. Moore has been acting as colporteur for the Society.

The Methodist church is under repairs now. New ceiling, new pews, &c., and a coat of paint will be added to it.

Mr. J. G. Brown, wife, son and five daughters joined the Presbyterian church by letter from Antioch church last Sunday.

A picnic of four Sunday Schools from Bennettsville is expected here to-morrow.

Circulars are out announcing the Summer Normal June 15th. Miss E. M. Coe paid out $75,000 rent in 35 years in New York City. She has brought her school where she escapes high rents, &c., and gives southern teachers the benefit of lower rates, and convenient to them, at a desirable health resort.

President Vardell will go to his mountain home at Blowing Rock, Thursday, to return by the E. & D. Institute, July 29. Miss E. M. Coe and other new teachers will be members of the faculty next year. Instruction will be given on the violin next year. The male school will be better equipped.

In writing the names of those receiving the highest distinctions in Red Springs Seminary I omitted the name of Miss Mary Livermore, the highest in the Preparatory Department. Miss Isabella Robeson received the highest in the college course—99 48.

A. C. and Hector Brown and Geo. Furloines went to see the soldiers at Raleigh last Sunday. All the Red Springs boys were well except Bostick Haywood. Phil. E. Bragg may volunteer. Mr. Fred. and Misses Florence and Elizabeth Pearsall, of Wilmington, have been at Hotel Townsend for about 10 days.

Miss DePass has been visiting at Mr. W. F. Williams's.

The R. F. DeVane Lumber Co. has moved one of their mills near Shannon.

The publisher of the Citizen was away part of last week, and unwell, and did not get the paper out.

The evidence in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all eruptions.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremore, Ark. Sold by B. E. Sedberry, & Sons.

Major Haigh the New Member of the Finance Board.

Messrs. A. E. Rankin and J. A. King, the two members of the Board of Audit and Finance, met Tuesday afternoon and elected Major Charles Haigh, the third member, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. B. R. Huske.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co. Only.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Disease More to Be Feared Than Bullets

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Washington, May 31.—The Indiana congressmen this morning requested President McKinley to appoint Gen. Lew Wallace a Major-General of volunteers.

At a meeting of the cabinet to-day it was evident that the President's policy of postponing until autumn the operations against Havana met with the changed views of the members. It was generally expressed that Havana is a pest hole at this season and that Americans would die faster from disease than bullets.

Ambassador Hay informed the State Department by cable to-day of the following resolution, unanimously adopted, by the Churchmen's Union of England: "Resolved that this meeting of liberal churchmen extend its fullest sympathy to the President and citizens of the United States, in their efforts to secure a good government for Cuba, and trusts that in future years the ties of brotherhood between America and Great Britain will be strengthened."

Items from Adjoining Communities of Bladen and Cumberland Counties and St. Paul's.

St. Pauls N. C., May 31st, 1898.

Miss Addie Johnson, who has been attending the Red Springs female seminary for the past session, returned to her home at St. Pauls, last Tuesday the 24th.

Rev. J. S. Black, preached at the St. Pauls Presbyterian church last Sunday morning 11 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. —— Gilmore, of the Prospect Hall community of Bladen Co, is quite sick.

Miss Annie Black, of Red Springs spent Saturday and Sunday at St. Pauls.

Mr. Dewit Regan, D. D. S., of Ga, was a visitor to St. Pauls last Sunday. Mr. Regan is a Robeson boy and our people are always glad to see him.

In our second item last week, speaking of Dr. Worthrafe, as going to Charlotte. This should have been Dr. Northrope.

Mrs Annibal McNeill, who lives near St. Pauls, accidentally fell last Sunday morning and was badly hurt.

Rev. D. P. McGeachy, will preach at St. Pauls next Sunday morning at 10: 30 A. m. B.

Health Officer.

It has been called to our attention that we are without a health officer. Mr. Powers was elected to the position at the beginning of the month, but for some reason he has not entered upon his duties. It is imperative that the Health officer should enter upon his duties, especially at this season, and we trust that the authorities will make it possible for him to do so at once.

Fayetteville First and Last.

A Fayetteville boy, Sergeant W. H. Haigh, of Company A, is the first man in the Second Regiment, and another Fayetteville boy, Sergeant A. H. Slocomb, Jr., of Co. B, brings up the rear of the Regiment. Both are places of honor.

Fayetteville boys are scattered throughout the whole volunteer army. Every day we hear of an old Fayetteville boy being in some company, often in a far distant State.

There are a number of Fayetteville boys in the Lumber Bridge Company, among them: Eugene Watson, A. H. Slocomb, Jr., Clarence Fisher, N. M. Raynor, Wm. Widdifield, Jno. Lee, Alex. H. Jones, A. A. Butler, E. H. Vann, W. H. Richardson and Arthur R. Williams.

A Fayetteville boy and lawyer, S. H. MacRae, Esq., is one of the battalion adjutants

Stock Law Offenders.

'Squire McKoy tried the following for violating the Cross Creek stock law and fined them $2 and cost: Mrs. Jno. Watson and Owen Owen, white; Prof. Geo. Williams and E. W. Boykin, col. The defendants appealed.

Perhaps you have made up your mind to take

Scott's Emulsion

this summer.

Then look for this picture on the wrapper, a man with a big fish on his back.

Do not let anyone talk to you of something "just as good."

When you want cod liver oil and the hypophosphites you want the very best. You will find them in only one place, Scott's Emulsion.

There is no other emulsion like it; none other does the same work; and no other has the same record of cures.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

Cleaning Things
is never pleasant work. The way to have cleaning well done, and to get through it quickly without spending much strength, is to use
GOLD DUST Washing Powder.
Then the cleaning things are laid aside early in the day, and the housewife has time for more pleasant things.
Largest package—greatest economy.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

Schley Has Them Bott'ed Up, Sure.

By cable to the Observer.

Aboard Dispatch Boat, off Santiago, Sunday, May 29.—Commodore Schley is holding Cervera in the harbor. By brilliant maneuvering Commodore Schley persuaded the Spaniards that he had left in disgust; the Dons took the bait and entered the harbor. Schley approached this morning at six o'clock and saw the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa, also two torpedo boats. He believes the entire armada is there. Commodore Schley acted on his own judgment during the last six days, ignoring the vagaries of the strategy board. He stood on the bridge of the Brooklyn this morning until the discovery of the armada, then he went to breakfast, saying: "I have got them, and they will never get home."

The St. Paul arrived this morning, and was sent to Mole St. Nicholas with dispatches.

There was also the capture of a coal ship which was sent to Key West. [This is undoubtedly the British ship spoken of in our dispatches this afternoon.] The coal was intended for Cervera. It is believed that there is little at Santiago. The squadron is jubilant at locating the armada.

The temperature here is one hundred and ten in the shade. The heat in the steel turrets is beyond imagination.

The American warships here are the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, Marblehead and Vixen.

To Attack Santiago By Land and Sea.

By telegraph to the Observer.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A special to the Journal from Washington says that Santiago will be attacked by land and sea. Gen. Miles has been ordered to send twenty-five thousand troops thither immediately with more following for occupation.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The President spent a quiet day and had but few callers. Sight seers are numerous and national airs are heard throughout the city.

Receipt of positive information in regard to the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba has brought to a head the preparations for an immediate invasion of the Spanish possessions. Gen. Miles starts for Tampa to night. The troops are being prepared to leave to day. It is stated that their departure will not be postponed beyond Thursday.

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Alex. Gilmore Again.

Alex. Gilmore is again in Cumberland. Many persons have seen him and are positive in their statements.

He must have escaped from the penitentiary.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 2, 1898

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents —and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. R. Rose---For sale.
F. R. Rose---For rent.
Chamberlain's Remedies.
Fayetteville Steam Laundry.
T. M. Hunter---Wanted.
Dobbin & Ferrall---Our corsets.
Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.---Baby Shoes.

The Mayor and the Spaniard.

The case of the Spaniard against the Mayor of Hope Mills, 'Squire D. J. Cashwell, for assault, was tried before 'Squire Overby Tuesday and judgment was pronounced in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant appealed.

The New Ice Factory.

The Fayetteville Ice Factory under the management of Mr. Vandeveer, is turning out a fine quality of ice. The plant though not large, is a model one, and can easily supply the wants of Fayetteville. All the ice used here is now home manufacture, as Mr. Hiatt is supplied from Mr. Vandeveer's factory.

The F. I. L. I. Auxiliary.

The ladies of the F. I. L. I. Auxiliary met at Mrs. Slocomb's Monday afternoon. Arrangements were made and a box of clothing sent to Capt. Huske for the soldiers whose needs he reported.

There will be a Lawn Party at Mrs. Ijams', on Dick Street, Friday the 3rd, from 6 to 12. The committee in charge announce that childrens' hours will be from 6 to 8 p. m. They earnestly request a liberal patronage of all interested in the work of the Auxiliary.

The Second Regiment.

The special train from Red Springs to Raleigh Sunday carried about 350 persons, 250 of whom were Fayetteville ians loaded down with boxes of good things for the F. I. L. I. boys.

THE LUCKY F. I. L. I.

The Fayetteville boys, who were delighted to see so many familiar faces from home, were found in good health and fine spirits. This company is undoubtedly the pick of the regiment, and well deserves the post of honor it holds.

It is not improbable that an exchange will be effected by which Mr. Ed. McKoy, of Wilmington, will be numbered among the privates of Company A. It was he who was the only member of swell Seventh Regiment of New York who voted to volunteer. He got disgusted at the north and has come south to volunteer as a private, giving up a good position in New York.

The dress parade Sunday afternoon was an inspiring sight, though sadly lacking in the splendor it would otherwise display if the troops were uniformed. When the Second regiment will move, and where to, is all mystery, probably to the war department itself as yet.

Much curiosity was excited Sunday afternoon when a company, followed by two soldiers carrying a box and another with a pickaxe marched solemnly across the parade ground and disappeared into a ravine, a few minutes later firing a volley. It was the burial of the pet dog, or mascot of the company.

A Raleigh correspondent says:

Companies of the Second Regiment were lettered and battalions formed today. The captains of all twelve companies drew letters by lot, on orders from the War Department. The companies drew in the order of their arrival here. Capt. MacRae had the second draw and took the letter K out of Col. Burgwynn's hat. This puts the Wilmington company in the First battalion. The position is a desirable one. The Wilmington company will be known as Company K. Capt. Huske, of the Fayetteville company—this being the last company to arrive—had the last draw. He drew the letter A, all the other companies having failed to take it. Company A heads the First battalion, and in the regiment is in the ranking position.

A dispatch from Raleigh Sunday to the Wilmington Messenger says:

Colonel Burgwyn left this afternoon for Washington to see Senators Butler and Pritchard and call on the secretary of war in regard to procuring arms, equipment and uniforms for the Second regiment. Colonel Burgwyn said: "I will ask to be given the best magazine rifle, the Krag Jorgenson, if possible. I will also endeavor to get instruments for our band. I leave Major Dixon in command during my absence, as senior Major Wilder is at home at Louisburg on leave. I hope to return here Wednesday.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Cuban Vice-President Safe.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York June 1.—A special to the Journal from Philadelphia states that the Cuban Vice President, Capote, and friends arrived there by the steamer Konig Frode this morning.

Four Regiments Move.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Chicamauga, June 1.—The First Regiment of the District of Columbia, second provisional regiment of New York, the fifty seventh Indiana and the first Ohio regiments started for Tampa this morning.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

New York, June 1.—Nine men and one woman were severely injured in the explosion of a news and tar paper factory this morning. The building was wrecked.

The Battle Off Santiago

Full Details from Various Sources.

No Official Confirmation, Though it is Generally Credited.

CHANDLER ATTACKS McKINLEY

The Spaniards Say the Americans Were Checked—London Bewildered By the Reports of the Santiago Engagement.

Checked at Santiago(?)

By cable to the Observer.

Madrid, June 1.—(Censored.)—The Minister of Marine received a dispatch this morning saying that the Americans suffered a check before Santiago.

Gen. Miles at Tampa.

By telegraph to the Observer.

TAMPA, FLA., June 1.—Roosevelt's Rough Riders arrived in good condition at Gen. Shafter's camp this morning. Gen. Miles also arrived at headquarters.

Bombardment of Santiago.

By telegraph to the Observer.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The News despatches announcing the bombardment of Santiago are generally credited in government circles. Official despatches confirming the same are momentarily expected.

NOTHING OFFICIAL FROM SANTIAGO AT NOON.

There is nothing from Santiago at this hour.

Details of the Battle.

By cable to the Observer.)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 1.—Additional details received here this morning from a Spanish source via Havana of the engagement reported off Santiago yesterday say that the Spanish batteries first answered the fire of the Americans in a lively manner. After twenty minutes of firing directed in a superior manner upon a part of the American fleet, the batteries weakened and the Americans concentrated a violent fire upon Morro Castle, destroying it. Forts Zocapa and Punta Gorda fired the last shots. The Spanish losses must have been considerable. Details of the American losses are lacking. The Spaniards claim to have struck the American vessels several times. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Americans ceased firing. At that hour there were no Spanish vessels in sight.

The Spanish Account.

By cable to the Observer.)

Havana, June 1.—(Censored.)—The following is the Spanish account of the reported engagement off Santiago issued here: The American fleet consisting of the Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead and Minneapolis, and another cruiser, in addition to six small vessels took position on the thirty first on the western side of the mouth of the channel, opening fire from the first five vessels. The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon anchored towards Punta Gorda fort could be seen from the open sea. The fire of the American fleet was answered by the Morro Castle and Punta Gorda batteries, and the Cristobal Colon. The Americans fired seventy shots with projectiles of thirty two inches, without causing the least damage. The bombardment lasted ninety minutes, The American fleet retired with an auxiliary cruiser damaged. Two shells were seen to explode on the Iowa's stern. Flames were seen aboard another battle-ship. Several projectiles fell inside the harbor near the Spanish warships. There is great enthusiasm here and at Santiago.

The News of the Battle in London.

By cable to the Observer.

London, June 1.—The public here are bewildered by the conflicting reports of the engagement off Santiago. Stories of American and Spanish victories are cabled with equal positiveness and plausibility.

Discredited in Washington.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Washington, June 1.—President McKinley and Secretary Long and other officials are inundated with queries about the reported engagement off Santiago. They universally respond by discrediting the reports.

Chandler Attacks the President.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 1.—A bill for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war was passed by the Senate today. It provides that service in the war with Spain shall be considered as a residence and work upon land and that by enlistment the claim can not be forfeited.

Senator Chandler, Republican, created a sensation in the Senate this afternoon by bitterly attacking President McKinley in a speech advocating the coinage of the silver seignorage amendment to the war revenue bill.

Senator Chandler read a long letter he sent to the President, saying that so long as the utterances of Secretary Gage and Director of the Mint Preston remain unrepudiated by McKinley, it is useless to send representatives abroad to obtain an international agreement on bimetalism. The letter said in substance that McKinley should either disavow the sentiments of Gage and Preston or abandon bimetalism openly and put himself on record as unalterably prejudiced against silver.

Spanish Fours Up.

By cable to the Observer.

London, June 1.

Spanish fours opened three sixteenths higher this morning on the strength of the news from Santiago.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

With Dispatches.

By cable to the Observer

Cape Haytien, June 1.—The Porter arrived this morning at Mole St. Nicholas, presumably with dispatches for Washington.

News from Cardenas.

By telegraph to the Observer.

KEY-WEST, June 1.—Advices from Cardenas, on the northern coast of Cuba and east of Matanzas say that the Spaniards are laying mines and sinking hulks to obstruct the entrance to the harbor. Spanish troops are encamped on the highlands adjacent. The health of the blockaders is good.

Tugs in Action

By telegraph to the Observer.

Key West, June 1.—Rear Admiral Remy's flag was hoisted on the Lancaster this morning.

The Uncas returned to this port this morning. It reports that with the Tug Leyden they bombarded the blockhouse on the outskirts of Matanzas Monday. Every shot from the tugs struck. Only one shot was fired from the shore. The blockhouse was destroyed and the Spaniards fled.

The Anglo Saxon the Force to be Reckoned With.

By cable to the Observer.

London, June 1.—The Daily Chronicle says today that the general situation is very grave and publishes a rumor of a secret arrangement between France and Spain. The continued singular and persistent reports of French designs on the Canaries are gathering strength. The Chronicle adds that in commercial circles it is perfectly well understood that England will regard France's taking the Canaries or Ceuta as an unfriendly act; also that if France helps Spain public opinion here will demand that we assist America.

The Pall Mall Gazette disavows the belief that an Anglo-American alliance exists and adds that there will be something better in the recognition of our unities in the rapidly consolidating sense of common interest and brotherhood. Henceforth England and America will approach these things in the right spirit. The Anglo-Saxon solidarity will become more and more a force to be reckoned with.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

London, June 1.—Financiers here ridicule the Spanish decree authorizing the issue of bonds on an internal loan for a billion pesetas.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c.

THE SITUATION.

Sunday War News.

After a multitude of conflicting reports and rumors, it is now announced that Cervera is certainly in the harbor of Santiago. This has been said before, only to be contradicted next day. Yesterday's dispatches also state Cervera has been seen off Monte Christi. Still conflicting.

A dispatch from the Key West Saturday night says:

It is now almost certain that Commodore Sebley has the Spanish fleet bottled up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. There is so little doubt about it that the naval campaign is proceeding upon the assumption that Admiral Cervera is incapable of doing any harm. Within a few days, the exact conditions at Santiago de Cuba will be known without a shadow of doubt.

A dispatch from Washington Saturday night says:

The Navy Department received information to-day which for the first time relieved officials of the anxiety and doubt they have felt for the last few days, and satisfied them on two vital points, first that the American fleet under Commodore Sebley was outside Santiago harbor, and second, that Admiral Cervera's fleet was inside that harbor. This information came from private sources which naval officials regard as thoroughly reliable. It is from the same source that gave the Navy department the first information.

The President Saturday sent these nominations to the Senate:

To be Major General of Volunteers, Matthew C. Butler, South Carolina.

To be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, James R. Watie, Texas; Nelson Cole, Missouri; Wm. C. Oates, Alabama.

BOTTLED UP CERTAIN.

At 12:30 o'clock this (Monday) morning the navy department received a dispatch from Commodore Schley announcing definitely that he had located Admiral Cervera's Cape Verde squadron in the bay of Santiago de Cuba. The commodore states that he had seen and recognized the vessels of the Spanish fleet.

A dispatch from Washington Sunday night says:

At all of the departments and at the White House Sunday was an uneventful day. The President, as is his custom, attended church in the morning and took a drive in the afternoon.

Secretary Alger and General Miles and some of their assistants were at the war department during the day, and the three assistant secretaries of state spent some time in their office.

A special dispatch from Key West says Admiral Sampson has arrived there and may remain during the preparations for the Cuban invasion. This, it is believed will not occupy more than a few days at the most.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune from Washington says:

Orders have at last gone forward to Major General Shafter at Tampa to embark the greater portion of his corps, including all the regulars and a few of the most efficient volunteer regiments on board the transports gathered at that place, and the aggressive military movement, which has been so frequently predicted and as often delayed for one cause or another, will be an accepted fact before the end of this week.

The Invasion of Cuba Begun

Now that Cervera is locked fast in Santiago harbor, as told in our dispatches Monday, the invasion of Cuba is in order, in fact it has begun. The regiments at Chattanooga commenced moving to Tampa, preparatory to imbarking, Tuesday morning.

A dispatch from Washington Monday night says:

The military invasion of Cuba has begun. Unless the order of the war department miscarried, at an early hour this morning the troops that have been gathered at the gulf ports began to break camp and march abroad the ships waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty five of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops They will accomodate about 30,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the gulf ports to Cuba it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissable in the case of a cruise to the Phillippines, for instance.

It is probable that there will be no less than four separate military expeditions and that these will be landed at four different points. Whether Porto Rico is one of these points or not cannot be learned. Before the entire force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed, the troop ships must make four separate voyages across the straits.

WHY CERVERA ENTERED SANTIAGO.

An interesting story remains to be told of the reasons which led Cervera to Santiago and of the way in which he was hemmed in. It is now known that when the Spanish admiral sailed for the West Indies, he expected to enter San Juan de Porto Rico for coal and supplies. On touching at Curacao for news his plans were upset by the receipt of dispatches telling him that Rear Admiral Sampson had bombarded San Juan fortifications and was still in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Thereupon Cervera sailed for the south coast of Cuba. Why he entered Santiago harbor instead of the harbor of Cienfuegos is not known. The American commanders were inclined to think the Spaniards would go to the latter port.

The Santiago Battle Discredited.

There is much in our dispatches to day to confirm the report in the morning papers of a battle off Santiago. The Government discredits the report. The dispatches come from Cape Haterss dated 5:15 p. m. and say:

Advices just received from Havana say that since 2 o'clock this afternoon the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba has been cannonading the batteries of Morro Castle, Lazeapa and Punta Gorda. At the same time it is added the American ships have been engaged with the Spanish warships. The firing was extremely heavy. At 3:45 o'clock p. m., the cannonading became less heavy against the fortifications, but was more accentuated in the locality where the fleets were engaged.

Morro Castle is at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, Lazcapa, also shown on the maps as Lazecapa Castle, is a short distance inside the harbor entrance, and Punta Gorda is situated on a point well inside the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

The Havana advices indicate that the American fleet has forced the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and has engaged the fleet.

6:40 p. m.—At this hour the Santiago cable is still working from Santiago.

Private messages intimate that there has been a severe fight between the American fleet and the outer fortifications and the Spanish fleet. The fight lasted the greater part of the afternoon

Persons who climbed Lookout mountain at the entrance of Cape Haytien harbor this afternoon declare that they heard cannonading, low, but distinct, to the west and to the north beyond Tortuga Island. The correspondent of the Associated Press who was at the signal station about the same time also heard sounds resembling a cannonade. The wind was in the right direction to carry the detonations to him.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon an American squadron composed of fourteen warships, of which the cruiser New York displayed the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, and a number of torpedo boats, began a bombardment with heavy guns of the forts and the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

According to advices from a Spanish source, fourteen American warships and two torpedo boats were engaged in the combat at Santiago. A very careful fire was directed against the batteries of Morro Castle until 3:45 o'clock p. m., when discharges of cannon began to be heard at sea, off the port. These discharges continued until 4 o'clock and then entirely ceased.

From the Spanish account of it is impossible to judge as to the exact merits of the encounter.

NEWS OF THE BATTLE IN LONDON

London, June 1.—The news of the fighting at Santiago de Cuba has revived the dwindling interest in the war. It is suggested that the Americans may be bombarding the forts in order to cover the laying of mines or the sinking of hulks to block the channel.

Credence is given to the report that Admiral Cervera tried to run the blockade before the arrival of General Shafter's expedition. It is not believed that Commodore Schley would venture to imitate Dewey's feat at Manila.

REPORT OF A BATTLE DISCREDITED.

Naval officials absolutely discredit the news from Cape Haytien to the effect that Commodore Schley forced the entrance to Santiago bay and engaged the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

A dispatch from Washington says:

When the cabinet meeting adjourned today it was announced that the matters under discussion were not of vital importance, nor was there anything of interest that could be given to the public. The best information obtainable from other sources, however, strongly indicates that the important military movement now in progress will be directed against Santiago and in co operation with the fleet under Commodore Schley, and the allied insurgent forces. Our forces are expected to speedily capture the city of Santiago or the fleet or destroy both. It is also intimated from high sources that the land expedition now embarking at Key West may be divided and one division to co operate with Admiral Sampson against Porto Rico.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Sure, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

State Troops.

The First North Carolina Regiment, now at Jacksonville, will fight under Fitzhugh Lee.

The Second Regiment was mustered in Friday.

The Greenville Company was mustered in Friday afternoon, making the Second Regiment complete. The officers, with the exception of Surgeon Brooks, had been previously mustered in. Dr. Brooks is expected here shortly.

THE COLORED TROOPS

Capt. Gresham, the army recruiting officer has completed his work in organizing and mustering in the Second Regiment and leaves Monday for Macon to muster in the Second battalion. Lieut. Marshall, the commisary officer detailed here leaves to day for Fort Macon to complete arrangements for the reception of the colored battalion. Lt. Marshall has received the supply of tents from St. Louis which were shipped some time ago for the North Carolina troops. Fifty of these have been sent to Fort Macon for the colored troops.

The order has been issued for the colored battalion to move on Monday.

Commissions were issued yesterday to the officers of the colored troops by Gov. Russell. They bear date of April 27th. The colored officers issued commissions who reside in Raleigh, are as follows:

Major, Jas. H. Young.
Capt. Jas. E. Hamlin.
Capt. Andrew J. Haywood.
Second Lt. H. S. Christmas.
Second Lt. Phillip H. Ho.

As soon as the Governor receives instructions to form more volunteer troops under the President's second call he will increase the colored battalion to a Regiment.

The Regiment will be formed from the following towns, Concord, Statesville, Kinston, Asheville, Winston, Charlotte, Greensboro, Oxford, Rutherfordton, Durham, Fayetteville.

A dispatch from Raleigh says:

Colonel Burgwyn, commanding the Second regiment of volunteers, who is now at Washington to secure arms, uniforms and equipments for his regiment, telegraphs that he went with Senators Butler and Pritchard and Congressman Skinner to see the secretary of war and the adjutant general, and that he feels confident he will get what he desires and that the regiment will be completely equipped before it leaves here. He will also secure instruments for the regimental band.

The regiment will begin battalion drills as soon as its companies from Murphy and Nantahala learn company movements.

The adjutant general said today, with great positiveness, that the governor will not designate recruiting officers to recruit the First and Second regiments, but that if the government intends to recruit them it will have to go ahead and do so in its own way. The adjutant general insists that it is impossible to recruit the companies already in service, yet while he was making this statement Captain Edward Jones of Lenoir said he could in four days recruit his company of the Second to 106 men. He asked the adjutant general whether he should do this and the adjutant general replied "no."

The F. I. L. I. Veteran Corps.

The veteran corps of the F. I. L. I. met at the armory Monday to make arrangements for organization. Maj. A. A. McKethan and Messrs. Leighton Huske and W. B. Ledbetter were appointed a committee to take the matter under consideration and report a plan of organization to the meeting next Monday night.

A Reward for Gilmore.

Chief of Police Flowers has received a notification of the escape of Alex. Gilmore and two other convicts from Castle Haynes and offering $25 reward for the apprehension of Gilmore. Gilmore is now an escape from both the North and South Carolina penitentiaries. He is known to have spent a night in Fayetteville last week.

The "terror" is again at large.

A Successful Operation.

Dr. W. C. McDuffie received a letter from the Surgeon in charge of the Maryland University Hospital this morning, stating that John Cain had been successfully operated on for cancer by the removal of the upper jaw bone and left eye.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise."—L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga.
King Bros.

Married.

Sunday Mr. Zebulon Vance Davis and Miss Hattie Turlington were married at the home of Governor Wiley Davis, by Rev. and 'Squire D. N. McLean.

Mrs. W. M. Glover is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nash Bunting, in Wilmington.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.
Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by
H. R. HORNE, Druggist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LARGE LOT near Monument Square. Reasonable terms.
F. R. ROSE,
Real Estate Agent.
June 1st, 1898-1tw 6td

For Rent.

Two dwellings Haymount,
A dwelling Rowan Street,
A dwelling Maiden Lane,
A dwelling Gillespie Street,
A dwelling Dick Street,
A dwelling Person Street,
Two Cottages, Campbellton,
The Rosenthall Store, Hay Street,
A store Market Square,
Two stores Person Street,
Two offices Bow Street, and other property. Apply to
F. R. ROSE,
Real Estate Agent.
June 1st, 1898-1tw 6td

A. B. WILLIAMS, COTTON BUYER,

HAY STREET.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON.

Middling,	6
Good Middling,	6¼
Market—firm.	

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits,	25c
Common Rosin,	75
Virgin,	2 00
Yellow Dip.	1 60

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$3.75 @ 4.00
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack,	$3.25 @ 3.50
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	6
Wool—washed	14@15
Bacon—hog round per lb—	8½@9
" —ham	10@11
" —sides	8@9
" —shoulders	7 @8½
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	47½a50
Peas—clay	60a75
" —mixed	65
" —white,	90a$1.00
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	53@55
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	50@55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	55
Onions—select—per bushel	90@100
Lard—N. C.	10@11
Tallow	2¼@4
Ducks	18@20
Hens—per head	22@25
Roosters—per head	20a25
Turkeys—per lb	7½ a 8
Guineas	16@17½
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	20 a 25
Honey—strained—per lb	9 a 10
" —comb—per lb	8 a 10
Eggs—hen,	9 a 10
Eggs—duck,	15 a 20
Feathers—new	35 a 40

DOBBIN & FERRALL, "Tucker's Store"

123 and 125 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

OUR CORSETS.

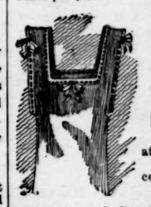
W. B. CORSETS,
America's Leading Corsets,
are modeled and cut in such a manner that they give grace and beauty to every figure.
Made with 4 5 and 6-hook clasps, and in short, medium, long and extra long waists, all styles, including the bicycle and the new shirt waist corsets, always in stock ready for mailing. Prices from $1 00 up.
Mail us your orders.
DOBBIN & FERRALL.

WANTED.

Sample roots Yellow Jessamine Vine.
Sample Trumpet Plant (small) red striped.
Present and apply to T. M. HUNTER.
May 30, 1898.

BABY SHOES.

We have just received a new line of soft sole baby shoes in all colors at 50 and 75 cents per pair.



Ladies' Vests for Summer at 5c., 10, 20 and 25 cents.

New line of Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs at 15, 20 and 25 cents.
New line of Footing in black and white.

Black China Silk and Black Taffeta Silk

just received for ladies' waists.

See our large assortment of Percals.
New line of White Lawns, 10, 15 and 25 cents.
Every one should have a U. S. Flag. Only 5c.
Most complete line of Fans in town.
Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns, 75c, $.100 and $1.25.
Beautiful Lawns, 4c, 5c., 8c. and 10c. a yard.

The Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.

Third Congressional District Democratic Convention.

Notice is hereby given that the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District will be held in the town of Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., on Thursday, June 30th, 1898, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and for such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee.
W. E. MURCHISON,
Chairman.
JOHN UNDERWOOD,
Secretary.
May 18, 1898.
Papers in district will please copy. Also Raleigh papers.

For Sale or Rent.

The Worth Residence on Haymount, offered for sale or rent. Apply to
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Jan. 28, 1898.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser.
King Bros.

Soda Water
Limades
Milkshakes
Phosphates

(Cherry, Orange, Lemon and Fruit),
COCA COLA
GINGER ALE
and VICHY WATER
—AT—
Horne's Pharmacy.

CRAWFORD BICYCLES,

Cleveland Bicycles,
Lamps,
Bells, Cement and other
BICYCLE SUNDRIES.
KING BROS.,
Hotel LaFayette Building,

The South Side Carriers

For Strawberries, Peaches, Grapes, Peas, Beans, &c.,
with all the latest ideas in shipping packages. Send for illustrated descriptive catalogue and prices.
SOUTH SIDE MF'G CO.,
Petersburg, Va.
A. S. Huske, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville Steam Laundry.

Shirts Collar and Cuffs a specialty.
Ladies, remember we can do your linen up in any style and return it in (3) three hours, if you need it.
Special attention given to Lace Curtains and Bed Spreads.
We are here to please the public.
LEDBETTER BROS.,
Fayetteville Steam Laundry.
'Phone 42.

A. E. RANKIN CO.

We have a large stock of all grades of
MICHIGAN FLOUR
and we expect to keep this flour from now on.
Michigan Flours are the most reliable that can be had.
OUR FLOUR
—IS—
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
We can sell you a
Nice Buggy
very cheap for cash
or on time with good paper.

A. E. RANKIN CO.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Lumber and Building Material
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS
Farming Implements
OF ALL KINDS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.
SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL
Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.
Agent for the Frick Co. Engines and Machinery.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.
Yours Respectfully,
WALTER WATSON.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,
Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.
WALL PAPER,
Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

—SUBSCRIBE FOR THE—
FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
BRYAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The OBSERVER is the leading advocate in North Carolina of the policy of turning out the present Goldbug-Fusion Government, now disgracing the State, by a reunion of the whites whom VANCE led to victory. It is for WHITE REUNION against BLACK FUSION.

It opposes any political movement by Democrats outside of the Democratic organization. It stands by every plank in the Chicago platform, as the true expression of Democracy. Accepting the restoration of "White Supremacy" as the paramount issue, it believes that the Democracy should lose no time in shaping its course to that end. It is plain that the blacks, who rigidly drew the color line in the late election, will not assist the whites in the restoration of white supremacy. It is equally plain that the Republican allies of the blacks, who have demonstrated their negrophilism by thirty years of fusion with the blacks, will not assist in restoring white supremacy. The Observer therefore favors consideration of the question, "How shall the reunion of the two wings of Vance's Democracy be effected," so that the masses of the Democratic party may be justly represented in the next Convention. It is unalterably opposed to fusion—that is, to any political combination which requires a sacrifice of Democratic principles as duly expressed by the party.

Daily Edition, $3.50 per annum.
Weekly Edition, $1,00 per annum.
E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.
E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Mang'r

The Message of McKinley.

Will say, don't let your store of Rice's Goose Grease fall into the hands of the Spaniards, as it is a grand remedy for such a race. It cures every time.—Adv't.

A CLEAR HEAD;

good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Mayor of Hope Mills Arrested.

Constable Maultsby a day or two ago arrested D. J. Cashwell, Esq., on a warrant sworn out by a Spaniard named Frank, charging him with assault. Mr. Cashwell gave bond for his appearance before 'Squire Overby in this city Tuesday. Mr. Cashwell, who is Mayor of Hope Mills, ordered the Spaniard to jail for contempt, but almost immediately reseinded the order.

The State Troops.

The Fayetteville Independent Company was mustered in at sunset Thursday and now forms a part of the army of the United States.

A Raleigh correspondent says:

The Fayetteville Company was before the surgeons at Camp Russell today and fifteen of its men failed to pass. Of these only two, Edwin L. Utley and Sheperd Maultsby being old members. It got ten men from the Murphy and Greenville companies and was mustered in at sun set.

As yet the companies of the Second regiment have not been lettered. The adjutant general will give a certified statement of dates of commissions of captains of those companies which came from the state guard, and as to the other captains by date of their muster in. The Governor decided that the Fayetteville company was part of the state guard because it received aid from the state and was subject to his orders. The companies will be lettered to-morrow. It is claimed that the Fayetteville company's captain is senior in date of commission and that his commission dates from 1890.

James H. Young, colored, who is to be colonel of the Fourth North Carolina volunteers, says he has companies from Raleigh, Wilmington, New Bern, Charlotte, Concord, Winston, Statesville, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Durham and Oxford. These are in addition to the three companies already examined by surgeons at Wilmington, Raleigh and New Bern.

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned Thursday after refusing to accept the Populist proposition for co-operation.

The convention ratified the nominations of the six Superior Court Judges, acting by acclamation. They are Geo. H. Brown, H. R. Bryan, O. N. Allen, Thomas A. McNeill, Thos. J. Shaw and W. A. Hoke.

The following were elected as members of the State Executive Committee:

First District—C. L. Abernethy, B. B. Winbourn, F. G. James, W. B. Rodman.

Second District—T. W. Mason, F. D. Winston, N. O. Berry, R. H. Speight.

Third District—James A. Bryan, J. M. Faison, Daniel H. McLean, Isaac A. Murchison.

Fourth District—J. R. Young, E. C. Beddingfield, F. S. Spruill, Wiley Rush.

Fifth District—J. D. Manning, W. A. Bobbitt, A. W. Haywood, Reuben D. Reid.

Sixth District—Herlot Clarkson, W. H. Neal, W. H. Bernard, G. B. Patterson.

Seventh District—Paul B. Means, W. H. Williams, O. F. Mason, J. R. McLelland.

Eighth District—W. W. Barber, J. R. Lewellen, Clement Manly, W. C. Newland.

Ninth District—W. T. Lee, G. S. Powell, M. H. Justice, Walter E. Moore.

"Ye Deestreect Skewl"

The school days of our ancestors was portrayed to a fairly large and greatly amused audience at the Opera House last night. The star performers were: Masters Tillinghast, Heman Hall and Remsburg whose antics created roars of laughter. The programme was excellently carried out by all the members of the troupe. The costumes were realistic and ludicrous, and created much merriment.

"Ye Deestreet Skewl" was quite a success, both as an amusement and financially, and the ladies in charge feel deeply grateful to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted in the entertainment:

The following was the caste of characters:

KOMITY.

Mr. Perkins,	Ed Page
Mr. Bilaker,	Heman Hall
Mr. Smith,	J. R. Boyd

APLIKANTS.

Miss Dashaway,	Miss Hawley
Belinda Sharp,	" Thomson
Sally Simple	Mrs. Brandt
Mehitable Pendergrass,	Miss Bock

SKOLARS.

Matilda Billings, Miss Mabel Elliott.
Faithful Snooks, Miss Daisy Watson.
Samantha Piper, Miss Annie Wetmore.
Clorinda Geyser, Miss Mamie Alexander.
Susan Crawfoot, Miss Alderman.
Sally Brown, Miss Eliza Williams.
Dorcas Doolittle, Miss Maud Haigh.
Hezekiah Jones, Mr. Page.
Luther Brown, Mr. Hall.
David Snobs, Mr. MacRae.
Billy Crowfoot, Mr. Winfield Worth.
Obadiah Buzzard, Mr. D. T. Oates.
Stephen Tucker, Mr. Tillinghast.
Jeremiah Jenkins, Mr. Boyd.
Bobby O'Lee, Mr. Worth.
Sammy Snooks, Dr. Betts.
Sim Dipsey, Mr. Remsburg.

VISITURS.

Mrs. Dipsey,	Miss Hawley
Miranda Dipsey,	Maggie McDonald
Mrs. Snooks,	Miss Thompson

S. E Parker, Sharon, Wis, writes:—"I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." King Bros.

The F. I. L. I. in Camp.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry arrived safely in Raleigh Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock and met with a grand ovation. The boys in grey were cheered by thousands from the station to Camp Russell.

After the company had reached Camp Russell Maj. Huske, before dismissing his men to their tents, tendered the company to Col. Burgwyn as a part of the Second regiment, addressing him substantially as follows:

"We have worn the grey in adversity and at great personal sacrifice, and have now come to exchange the grey for the blue, to fight in behalf of our common flag and country."

Col. Burgwyn responded in appropriate terms, and there was great cheering by all the troops and the visitors present.

There were ninety men in ranks when the company reached camp, several joining it on the way to Raleigh and several after they reached Raleigh. Mr. John Culbreth, who accompanied the boys to Raleigh, returned home Thursday. He says that the tents for the F. I. L. I. were already stretched; and that the camp is more comfortable looking than he expected to see. The tents hold six soldiers, but are commodious and substantial.

Closing Exercises of the Graded School.

The closing exercises of the Graded School took place Wednesday. The declamations, recitations, speeches and music were excellent and interesting and did great credit to both teachers and pupils.

Mayor W. S. Cook presented the diplomas, in a few well chosen remarks.

At the close of the exercises the scholars went to the depot in a body to bid the soldiers good bye, as did also the F. M. A., headed by Remsburg's band.

The following was the programme:

PROGRAMME, MAY 25, 1898.

Washington—School.
Recitation—Welcome—Alice Johnson.
Recitation—Little Patched Trousers—Duncan MacRae.
Recitation—I'm Going to Grandpa's—Lillie May McIntire.
Sketch—Daniel Boone—Caroline Bramble.
Recitation—Which Loved Best—Sallie Vann.
Recitation—Mary Ann—Rebecca Solomon.
Composition — Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—Bessie Johnson.
Recitation—Billy—Edwin Maultsby.
Sketch—Robert Burns—Mary Agnes Monroe.
Columbia—School.
Sketch—Stonewall Jackson — Sadie Gardner.
Recitation—Under the Shade of the Trees—Dixie Poe.
Recitation—Sword of Robert Lee—Egbert Hall Moore.
Recitation—Reply to Conquered Banner—Sallie Fuller Robertson.
Composition—Blue Jay—James Jackson.
Recitation—Cruiser Dixie—Ellen P. Hall.
Composition—Vacation—Nellie Cook Davis.
"Dixie"—School.
Sketch—Sir Walter Raleigh—Jean Pemberton.
Recitation—Shiny Eyes—Carrie Tillinghast.
Recitation—The Other Side—Katie Calais.
Recitation—Vacation—Amanda Amos.
Composition—Our Year's Work—Mary Weldon Huske.
Presentation of Prizes by Col W. S. Cook.
Recitation — Valedictory — Ida Belle Calais.
"Old North State," School.

The following received prizes:

Attendance—Albert Prior, Lena Prior, Hattie, Owen, Sallie Fuller Robeson, Katie Lamb, John Adams, Geo. R. Johnson, Nan Fisher.

Scholarship—Ellen P. Hall, James Tatum, Reid Crawford, Duncan MacRae, Edwin Maultsby, John Davis, Carolina Bramble, George R. Johnson, Mary Weldon Huske.

Writing—Effie Sinclair, Jas. Jackson.

Greatest Progress—Peter Kinlaw.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. King Bros.

We are pained to announce that Mrs. Rev. A. J. McKelway is quite sick with typhoid fever at the home of her sister, Mrs. Prof. Hogue, of Lexington, Va. A letter from Mr. McKelway to a friend here conveys the sad news and also states that Mrs. McKelway is doing very well.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health. MRS. S. S. MANRY, 360 Elm St., Macon, Ga.

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Woman's Auxiliary for the F. I. L. I.

The Woman's Auxiliary for the relief of the F. I. L. I. was organized Thursday at Mrs. Ijams, it was a large and enthusiastic meeting, with an enrollment of fifty five members. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. A. S. Huske.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Ijams, Mrs. David Jones, Mrs. A. H. S'ocomb, Mrs. B. C. Gorham, Mrs. Kinlaw, Miss Alice Campbell.

Secretary—Mrs. T. M. Hunter.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss L. D. Sutton.

Treasurer—Mrs. A. A. McKethan.

Mrs. E. J. Hale and Mrs. B. R. Huske were appointed vice chairmen of all the different committees.

THE FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY

The Morning Exercises of Commencement—A Large Crowd in Attendance—Declamation, Elocution, Etc

The commencement exercises of the Fayetteville Military Academy were opened in the armory of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry at 11 o'clock Friday morning with prayer by Rev. H. T. Graham, of the Presbyterian Church. The programme, for substantial reasons somewhat changed from the published form of yesterday was as follows:

Address of Welcome—Geo. McNeill. President of Vance Society.

ESSAYS:

American Spanish War—By J. G. Shannonhouse, Jr.
The Destiny of Cuba—By W. S. Prior.
Col. Thomas J. Drewry—By W. W. Sutton.
Retribution in History—By S. G. Haigh.

DECLAMATIONS:

The Light House Keeper—B. L. Lockamy.
Pic-Nic Times—A. P. McNeill.
Henry of Navarre—Willie G. Broadfoot.
Regulus at Carthage—W. E. Cannady.
The Last of the Knickerbockers—T. H. Sutton, Jr.
"Marse Robert is Asleep"—Houston Hiatt.
War is Inevitable—L. W. McPherson.
House That Jack Built—By F. M. A. Cadets.

The large crowd in attendance seemed much pleased with the proficiency and evidences of careful study displayed by the students, and the applause throughout was hearty and unstinted, while the declaimers and essayists were the recipients of many beautiful floral tributes.

Closing Exercises of Commencement—A Beautiful Drill—A Fine Evening's Entertainment—Eloquent Address of Hon. W. W. Kitchin—Presentation of Prizes and Medals.

At 5:30 o'clock Friday afternoon the competitive company and individual drill of the Academy cadets, Capt. Murphy commanding, was held on the campus in the presence of a large crowd of delighted spectators, Messrs. J. C. Vann and Hart and Capt. Leighton Huske judges, resulting after a very animated contest, in the award of the beautiful flag to Company A., Capt. McPherson in command, though many were the warm admirers of Capt. Clifton Rankin's splendid Co. B. Rev. Dr. L. L. Nash, in a few appropriate words, presented the colors.

In the individual drill, after a hard contest, the fight was narrowed down to cadets Shannonhouse and Huske, the former of whom won the medal—very happily presented in the hall at night by Dr. J. S. Betts—and the latter received the Vance souvenir spoon. The military proficiency of the cadets was admirable, reflecting no little honor on Commandant Murphy.

The whole seating capacity of the armory was taxed at night to accommodate the large crowd assembled. After prayer by Rev. I. W. Hughes and a graceful welcoming speech by President Hart of the Philomathean society, the following programme was presented, greatly to the delight of the audience, giving evidence of the fine powers of the debater and the orator:

"The influence of Woman and Man in Civilization:" Affirmative, L. W. McPherson; negative, D. G. Fowle (manuscript read in his absence by Cadet W. S. Prior.

Regulus at Carthage—W. E. Cannady.

The Passing of Mr. Moore—W. H. Murray.

"Remember the Maine"—J. J. Crosswell, Jr.

Fitzhugh Lee—B. F. Huske.

Voices of the Past—Cadets Murray, H. McNeill, Huske, Haigh, McMillan, C. W. Rankin, Dye.

Dr Murphy then introduced Hon. W. W. Kitchin, the orator of the occasion, whose address was a rhetorical gem, an an eloquent classic, his delivery graceful and easy, the subject matter of his speech most beautiful. Capt. Murphy then, in behalf of the students, presented to Mr. J. H. Myrover a handsome souvenir of their esteem, which was appropriately acknowledged in a few remarks. Dr. Murphy then presented the prizes as follows; Declaimers' medal, W. E Cannady; debaters' medal, L. W. McPherson; essayists' prize and medal, S. G. Haigh; declaimers' medal for small boys, W. G. Broadfoot; declaimers' prize for small boys, Houston Hiatt; medal for greatest improvement in declamation, W. G. Broadfoot; first honor gold medal, B. F. Huske.

The stage was very beautifully decorated, and the two Societies most heartily thanked Miss Maggie Pemberton, assisted by Miss Sutton, for the artistic work in their behalf.

Remsburg's orchestra furnished delightful music during the evening; and, altogether, the Commencement passed off with gratifying success.

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires is relief. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. King Bros.

The F. I. L. I., Company A.

We received the following telegram Saturday:

"Camp Russell,
Raleigh.

"The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry has right of line; it is Company A of the Second Regiment.

S. H. MacRae."

Our gallant Company has the post of honor. It is as it should be.

Roll of the F. I. L. I

Below we give the roll of the F. I. L. I., as it now stands, mustered into the service of the United States.

Among the privates who joined the Company after it reached Raleigh, will be noted William N. H. Smith and Patrick H. St. Clair. The former is a son of ex Chief Justice Smith, and the latter is editor of the Sanford Express. Another of the privates who joined in Raleigh is John L. McFadyen, a student at the University of North Carolina.

Maj. McKethan returned from Raleigh last night, and reports the boys all well and remarkably comfortable, under the circumstances.

Captain—B. R. Huske.
1st Lieu't—Jas. G. Hollingsworth.
2nd " —Jno. B. Tillinghast.
Reg. Serg't Major——— Landis,
1st Sergeant—Neill H. McGeachey.
Q. M. " —W. M. McKethan.
2nd " —Wm. H. Haigh.
3rd " —Henry P. Elliott.
4th " —John A. Brown.
5th " —John H. Anderson.
1st Corporal—John H. Ledbetter.
2nd " —Ambrose R. Williams
3rd " —John C. Gorham.
4th " —Edward Johnson.
5th " —London C. Jones.
6th " —Fred T. Hale.
Musician—Jessie W. Weisiger.
" —Willis McAllister.
Artificer—Wiley E. Jordan.
Wagoner—David L. McDuffie.

Privates—Herman Atkinson, Dan'l C. Bennett, John D. Bizzell, Neill C. Blue, J. S. Bradley, Leonard C. Brown, William C. Brunt, William L. Bullard, Walter P. Byrd, Walter G. Cain, David T. Chasen, John W. Clark, —— — Curtis, —— — Haney, Charles H. Hall, William E. Haywood, Graham R. Hester, Sylvester Holland, Clarence Holmes, Addison B. Jackson, Thomas C. Johnson, George C. Jones, Robt. G. Jones, William A. Jones, Dillon Jordan, Chas. W. Kelly, Aubry J. Kinlaw, Charles A. Kinlaw, B. R. Klapp, Pleasant J. Langford, Walter D. McDonald, John L. McFadyen, William W. McKay, Neill McLauchlin, Jno. F. Makepeace, Chas. McD. Maultsby, William A. Maultsby, Rufus H. Newnam, Harteven T. Reeves, Geo. E. Rives, Duncan Rose, William N. H. Smith, Patrick H. St. Slair, John W. Strickland, Noah Stubbs, David B. Sutton, Daniel W. Sutton, Wiley A. Sutton, Earnest E. Sykes, Henry A. Taylor, Robt. H. Taylor, Vance Taylor, S. M. Taylor, John W. Wade, John C. Watson, Geo. H. Whaley, Oscar White, Nick Williams, Walter B. Williams, Dan'l H. Williford.

Prominent Spanish Spies.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Key West, May 27.—In connection with the arrest of Lieut. Sobral as a spy, two more spies in New York and Washington will be arrested immediately. One is a lawyer and a former employe in Cuba of the colonial government. The other is a merchant. The three are supposed to be jointly the head of the Spanish secret service in America. Both the latter are prominent. The Washington spy sent a daily letter to New York to his accomplice. The latter cabled it in cipher to France whence it was transmitted to Madrid. He paid seven hundred and fifty dollars for a single cablegram to Havana, in which he asked that ten dollars be placed to the credit of one senorita Maria. It was palpably a blind.

Ten soldiers arrived this morning from the Dry Tortugas enroute to Fort McPherson.

It is said that a telegram was received at the Tortugas yesterday from Washington announcing that Schley had bottled up Cervera at Santiago.

The Fifth Corps to Lead the Invasion.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Tampa, Fla., May 27.—The formation, drilling and other preparations of the regular volunteer troops in Florida as arranged by general order yesterday continues being executed to day. Major General Shafter said the fifth corps would probably be the first to land in Cuba. It is composed of regulars, with the exception of the seventy-first New York and second Massachusetts. This corps also embraces a cavalry division composed of the first and tenth regiments, the third, sixth and ninth under Gen. Wheeler, and an artillery brigade under Col. Randolph, in all eighteen thousand men. The seventh corps, under Gen. Lee, embraces all other volunteers here at Jacksonville, about eighteen thousand men.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE SITUATION.

The Second Call.

The President's call for 75,000 more volunteers, as announced in Wednesday's OBSERVER, came unexpectedly.

While the Adjutant General has not yet made up the quota of the several States, the following is an approximate estimate of the quotas of the following States: Alabama 1,500, Florida 450, Georgia 1,050, Louisiana 1,164, Mississippi 1,115, North Carolina 1,545, South Carolina 448, Virginia 1,675.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: Official telegrams from Cuba confirm the report that Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, with their combined squadrons are now in front of Santiago de Cuba, blockading Admiral Cervera. Ministers consider that Santiago de Cuba possesses sufficient defences to render null and void any aggressive action the enemy may take.

The position of the American squadrons will cause the government to take immediate action, though it is unknown as yet what form this action will assume.

The proclamation of the President calling for troops is as follows:

By the President of the United States —A Proclamation:

Whereas, an Act of Congress was approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled "An Act Declaring that War Exists Between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain" and,

Whereas, By an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide for Temporarily Increasing the Military Establishment of the United States in Time of War, and for Other Purposes," approved April 22, 1898.

The President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the legislature and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth volunteers to the aggregate of 75,000 in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the 23rd day of April in the present year, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President.
WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

There was absolutely nothing new in regard to the several fleets in Saturday's papers. The correct whereabouts of the Spanish fleet appears to be as great a mystery as ever, though the belief is still strong that Cervera is hemmed in Santiago harbor.

It is announced that there will be no move on Cuba until something is settled about the Spanish fleet.

E. P. Knight, the London Times correspondent has been captured by the Spaniards and thrown into Cabannas prison.

Sampson's fleet is said to be on the Northern coast of Cuba, where he received dispatches from Schley Thursday. The nature of these despatches have not been made public. It is said this afternoon that these despatches reached the Navy Department this morning.

CURED OF BLOOD POISON AFTER FIFTY-TWO DOCTORS FAILED.

Blood Balm Co, Atlanta, Ga.

GENTLEMEN:—In 1872 a small pimple broke out on my leg. It began eating and in four months I was treated by a physician of Talladega County, Ala., where I lived eighteen years. He relieved it for a short while. In six weeks it broke out again in both legs, also on my shoulder. Two small bones were taken out. It continued until 1876. In this time I had twelve different physicians. They told me the only remedy was amputation; that it could never be cured. For six months I could not walk a step I went to Mineral Wells, Texas, spent $300; came home; went to Hot Springs, Ark., staid nine months—all failed to cure me. In 1887 I came back to Birmingham, Ala. I was advised to write you, which I did. You wrote me that B. B. B would cure me, and I could get the medicine from Nabors & Morrow, Druggists, of our city. I bought ten bottles and before I had finished my fifth bottle my legs began to heal, and in less than two months I was sound and well. That has been nearly two years ago, and no sign of its return yet. I have spent in cash over $400, and B. B. B. done the work that all the rest failed to do. You have my permission to publish this. I have traveled so much trying to get well that my cure is well known. Fifty-two doctors have treated me in the last 17 years. All they did was to take what money I had, and done me no good. I am now a well man. PROF. C. H. RANGER, Shady Dale, Ga.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1.00 per large bottle.

Saxon Against Latin.

Paris Special to Baltimore Sun.)

To Americans reading European newspapers the latter's expressions of opinion regarding the conflict between the United States and Spain are sometimes instructive and occasionally highly amusing.

The sympathies of the continental press are almost wholly with Spain, particularly in the Latin countries, but these sympathies are of a quiet, platonic nature, based upon some vague idea of fraternizing against a little known, perhaps almost barbarian foe, or the fear of the dimly understood, but none the less terrible, bugaboo, labeled "Monroe doctrine."

The feeling is mild and undefined even in its expression. It sounds well enough as an exposition of the pretty theory of solidarity of the Latin races, but carries no sense of a deep conviction.

Strict is the contrast with the plain, straightforward declarations of the English press, which is representative of the opinions of all classes of society. There you have no theorizing in the air, but you can hear John Bull put his foot down. He believes the cause of peace in Cuba to be a good one. He recognizes that the fight, if a fight there must be, is not his, but he is rather sorry he is not in it.

This British sympathy with the United States has evidently made an impression on the French journalists, for several of them have set to work to minimize it. The London correspondent of the Paris Matin takes a half column to deny its existence, saying it is merely an official pose. This writer says he does not know one single Englishman who would not hurrah with delight if the Americans got a licking.

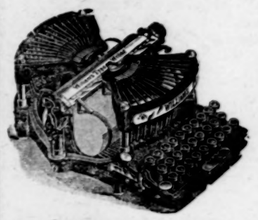
Figaro suggests that England is egging America to war because of the increased commercial activity which will accrue to Britain in case American productive forces are paralyzed by an outbreak of hostilities.

Of all the Paris papers, Temps appears to be the most alive to the situation, and hopes the powers may induce Spain to give up Cuba, but fears war is inevitable.

Preparing for War.

In preparing for war Congress will use all efforts to reduce suffering in the East and North. The South does not need their help in that line. We have Rice's Goose Grease. That cures all forms of rheumatism, gout, croup, coughs and colds. Sold by all druggists and general stores. Always guaranteed.—Adv't.

The Williams Typewriter.



NEW NO. 2, FOR 1898.

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Best Work. Easy Touch.
Key Board Lock. Phenomenal Speed.
Permanent Alignment. Superior Manifolding.

Old Machines Taken in Part Payment.

Full catalogue on application. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

We have a few second hand machines of other makes for sale, also supplies.

EDWIN A. HARDIN CO.,
Sole Southern Dealer, Atlanta, Ga.
F. R. ROSE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

(Menton this paper.)

THE NEW YORK Musical Echo

is the prettiest Musical and Fashion Journal in America.

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36 FULL SHEET MUSIC SIZE PAGES with Eight Full and Complete Pieces of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, besides Six large Half-tone Portraits of leading pretty Actresses, latest Fashion Plates in Millinery and Dresses, besides pages of interesting Stories, Recipes, etc.

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1441 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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The Rand-McNally Official Guide and Hand Book of the Railway and Steam Navigation Lines of the United States, Dominion of Canada, and Mexico.

Devoted especially to transportation lines in the territory of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the lake region, including all lines governed by the time of the 90th meridian (Central Standard time), and west thereof; having also condensed and through time-tables to all other sections.

SUBSCRIPTION $3.00 PER YEAR 25 CTS PER COPY.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE CO.,
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The Graphophone

The most fascinating invention of the age. Always ready to entertain. It requires no skill to operate it and reproduce the music of bands, orchestras, vocalists or instrumental soloists. There is nothing like it for an evening's entertainment at home or in the social gathering. You can sing or talk to it and it will reproduce immediately and as often as desired, your song or words.

Other so-called talking machines reproduce only records of cut and dried subjects, specially prepared in a laboratory; but the Graphophone is not limited to such performances. On the Graphophone you can easily make and instantly reproduce records of the voice, or any sound. Thus it constantly awakens new interest and its charm is ever fresh. The reproductions are clear and brilliant.

Graphophones are sold for $10 and up

Manufactured under the patents of Bell, Tainter Edison and Macdonald. Our establishment is headquarters of the world for Talking Machines and Talking Machine Supplies. Write for catalogue.

Columbia Phonograph Company,

Department 30, 110 E Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
New York, Paris, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo.

May 6, 1898—daw

RICH BLOOD.

This woman is a picture of perfect health. Her existence is not made miserable by Shattered Nerves, Wasting Irregularities, Dyspepsia, the Blues, or any of the manifold derangements caused by weak or impure blood. She is full of life and ambition. She is handsome. She is happy. Rich blood coursing through her veins maintains her magnificent womanhood, warding off the innumerable diseases to which a weaker woman would be susceptible.

Miss Alice Hastings, Savannah, Ga., says she was suffering all the torture of a terrible case of scrofula, and no relief could be obtained until P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, was tried; the result was a complete cure.

P. P. P. (LIPPMAN'S GREAT REMEDY) is the ideal medicine for women. Its use insures health and the substantial attractiveness which health alone can bestow. P. P. P. is the greatest Blood Purifier known to medical science, curing all Scrofulous Affections, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Malaria and Nervous Derangements.

P. P. P. is sold by all druggists. $1 a bottle; six bottles, $5.

LIPPMAN BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS, LIPPMAN BLOCK. Savannah, Ga.

The harp is many people's favorite instrument. HARPER is everyone's favorite Whiskey.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property
S. H. HUSKE, Agent

Home Seekers' Excursions To Texas and Arkansas via the "Iron Mountain Route."

Tickets will be sold May 3rd, 17th, June 7th and 21st, to points in Arkansas and Texas and to other points in the southwest at one fare plus two dollars ($2.00) for the round trip. Tickets limited for return passage twenty-one days from date of sale. These tickets can be purchased from the Iron Mountain Agents of Memphis, Cairo or St. Louis For maps and any other information address the undersigned.

I. E REHLANDER,
T. P. A., Mo. Pac. R'y,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Notice.

Notice of the completion of the Cross Creek Stock Law District Fence Committee, signed by five freeholders of said district, having been filed in the office of the Register of Deeds, all parties within said district are hereby notified to confine all stock belonging to them within ten days from date hereof, as all stock in said district from said date will be subject to impoundment.

A. L. McCASKILL,
Clerk Board of Commissioners,
Cumberland County
Fayetteville, N. C., April 25, 1898.

NOTICE.

David Sessoms, Adm'r of D. T. Horne vs. D J. Horne et al.
Sale of Lands to Raise Real Estate Assets for Payment of Debts.

By virtue of the power contained in a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the above entitled special proceeding the undersigned will, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday, June the 6th, 1898, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the land described in the petition filed in said cause, said land consisting of three tracts situated in Cedar Creek Township, near the town of Steadman, on the south side of Sandy Creek Also, at the same time, the undersigned will sell upon the same terms the reversionary interest in the dower lands of Emily Horne, widow of the late D. T. Horne, the sale of the said land being made for the purpose of raising real estate assets for the payment of debts.

DAVID SESSOMS,
Adm'r and Commissioner.
J. G. SHAW, Att'y.

Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

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NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

BENEFACTOR..... Saturday, May 21
CROATAN..... Saturday, May 28

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK

CROATAN..... Saturday, May 21
BENEFACTOR..... Saturday, May 28

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN..... Tuesday, May 17
BENEFACTOR..... Tuesday, May 24

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Wilmington, N. C.

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Bowling Green, N. Y.

Cumberland Criminal Court.

OFFICE CLERK SUPERIOR COURT,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C.

By order of the Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, Judge, notice is hereby given that a Special Term of the Criminal Court of Cumberland County will convene on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1898, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock a. m.

CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.,
May 9th, 1898. Ex-officio C. S. C.

McKinley Advises All Persons,

old or young, before enlisting in the U. S. army, to cure themselves of all aches and pains, croup, coughs and colds, rheumatism, neuralgia and bronchial troubles. To do this, use only Rice's Famous Goose Grease Liniment. always guaranteed and sold by wholesale and retail druggists. —Adv't.

TABLE CUTLERY,

Pocket Knives and Scissors,

Of good quality of steel at

WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

C. F. & Y. V. CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect May 26th, 1898

NORTH BOUND	No. 2 Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7 45 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10 55 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11 05 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11 15 "
Leave Sanford,	2 32 p m
Leave Climax	2 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro,	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 19 "
Leave Rural Hall,	4 37 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND	No. 1 Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	8 40 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11 06 "
Leave Greensboro,	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro,	12 10 p m
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford,	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8 00 a m
Arrive Maxton,	9 03 "
Leave Maxton,	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3 Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4 33 p m
Leave Hope Mills,	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs,	5 20 "
Arrive Maxton,	6 09 "
Leave Maxton,	9 10 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	9 40 a m
Leave Climax,	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9 07 "
Leave Greensboro,	9 25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11 07 "
Arrive Madison,	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12 20 p m
Leave Stokesdale,	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro,	3 10 "
Leave Climax,	3 40 "
Arrive Ramseur,	4 30 "

CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at San